

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1909

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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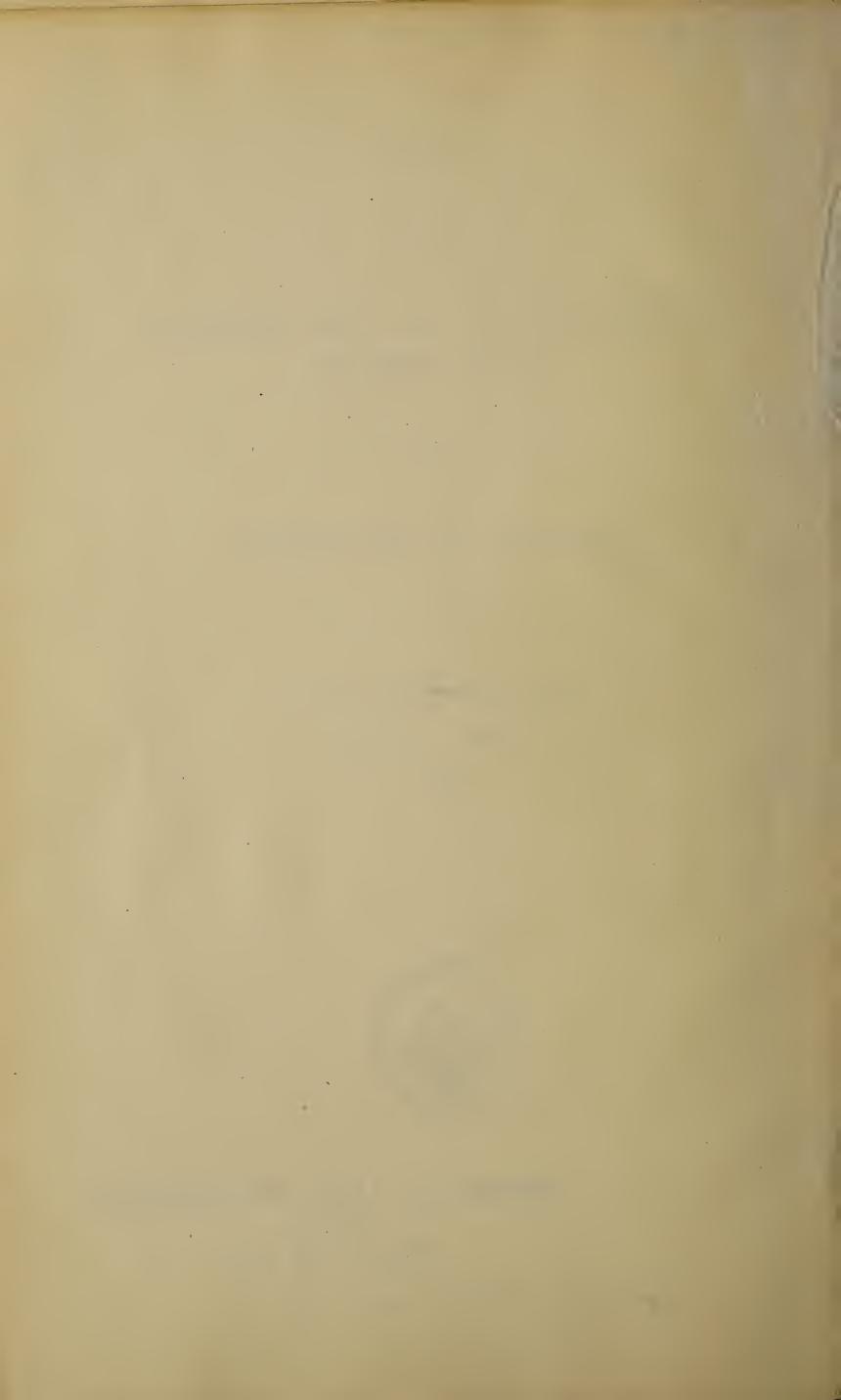
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1909



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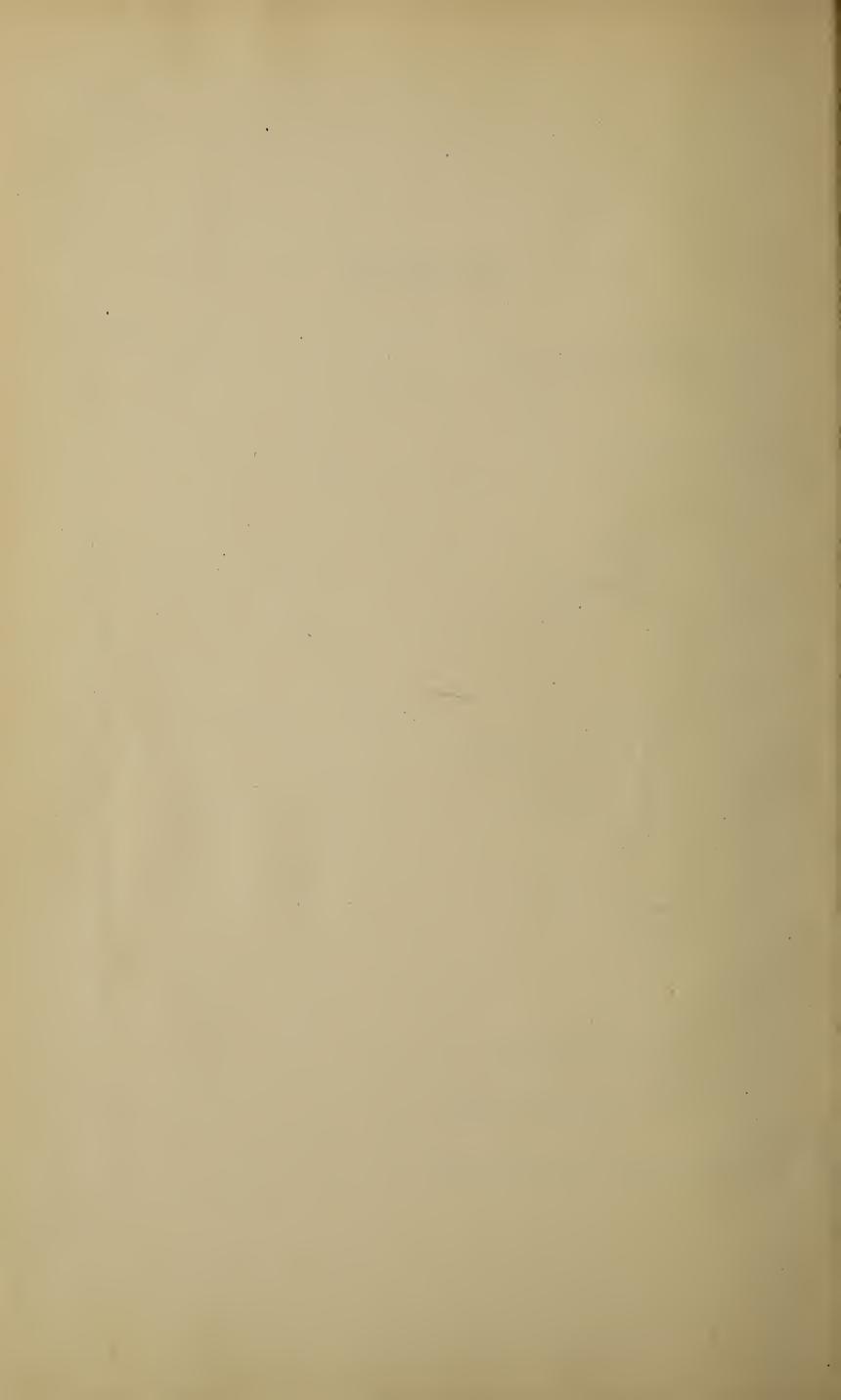
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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1909.

Sir: The following report of the work in the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and recommendations for change in legislation are respectfully submitted.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

In addition to the performance of the regular work during the last fiscal year, two very important changes have been inaugurated and nearly brought to perfection—an entirely new method of keeping accounts and a new filing system. In my last report these matters were briefly touched upon as having been started. During the past

year they have been perfected.

There is no question concerning the necessity for the new accounting The one in vogue prior to July 1, 1908, was imperfect and did not provide the necessary checks. That under which the office is now working provides an absolute check on all moneys taken by the receivers in the 104 local land offices throughout the United States. As an integral part of this most important change it was found advisable to substitute consecutive numbers for all entries instead of adhering to the old system of series of numbers for each class. The second entry in any office is now numbered "2," whether it be the same character as the first or not; heretofore all homestead entries were in consecutive numbers, all desert-land entries in the same way, and similarly all other entries, so that there would be homestead entry No. 1, desert-land entry No. 1, timber-and-stone entry No. 1. Under the present system the desert-land entry, if made after the homestead entry, becomes entry No. 2. The checking of moneys received becomes the easier, and there is no extra work required in securing data as to the different classes of entries.

The new filing system adopted includes flat filing. There is no argument needed to show the greater desirability of this practice over that of folding papers and placing them separately in the jacket.

The files have been centralized and cards are made of every case received, and placed on the desks of the examining clerks instead of the cases themselves, no more of the latter being given to the clerks than are under immediate examination. If the case is held up and additional information called for, the fact is noted on the card and the case returned to the files awaiting the reply. The office by the new system is also enabled to obey the law which calls for an alphabetical index of all patents. This was not heretofore followed. The system is far more orderly, and once mastered will prove more expeditious. It can well be understood, however, that the task of installing it has been a great one. There is also difficulty experienced by many of the older clerks in changing from the old system to the new. A very great majority of the employees of the office are to be congratulated upon the way in which this work has been met and overcome. work has been a great one, and the office should receive commendation for meeting the emergency in the way in which it has been met. There is no doubt about the necessity for the change; past defalcations in local offices tardily discovered show that the method of accounting was absolutely faulty; an inspection of the old records of cases will show how destructive of old papers the folding system was; the law demanded an index of patents; the carding of the cases meets this; the substitution of a card for the large record has met universal approval whenever it has been tried in the business world. By keeping a card of entry made, it is now possible to prevent a second entry sought to be made by one who has filed a prior application.

A mechanical process of taking certified copies of patents has been adopted, with the resultant saving of the time of five in every seven clerks employed on the work and a greater facility to always keep this branch of the work up to date.

CARE IN EXAMINATION OF TRACT BOOKS.

Greater time is now necessary for the examination in this office of all kinds of applications for lands, owing to the fact that numerous withdrawals, for different purposes, have been made and noted on the tract books. In consequence, before the allowance of any claims the tract books have to be most carefully examined to see that the land applied for is not within one of the reserved areas. This, of course, takes greater time than when the tract books showed no or few withdrawals.

CASH RECEIPTS.

The total cash receipts from the sales of public lands, including fees and commissions on both original and final entries for the fiscal year 1909, were \$9,235,227.70.

Miscellaneous receipts: From sales of Indian lands, \$2,651,051.08; reclamation water-right charges, \$159,490.93; depredations on public

lands, sales of government property, and copies of records and plats, \$170,645.68, making the aggregate total of cash receipts of this bureau during the fiscal year 1909, \$12,216,415.39, a decrease from the fiscal year 1908 of \$499,294.07, although the largest amount received

during any fiscal year except 1908.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, were \$844,095.84, an increase of \$1,983.39. The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public-land service, including expenses of district land offices, were \$2,721,489.99, leaving a net surplus in the United States Treasury of \$9,494,925.40.

AREA OF LAND ENTERED AND PATENTED.

The total area of land originally entered during the fiscal year 1909 is 19,892,503.76 acres, an increase of 802,146.98 acres as compared with the area entered during the year 1908. The total area upon which final proof was made is 8,171,240.49 acres, an increase from the previous fiscal year of 103,195.64 acres. The area patented during the fiscal year is 12,808,811.084. The past fiscal year was the first year during which a record of the area of lands patented has been kept, therefore no comparison of previous fiscal years can be made. Of this area, 6,534,090.36 acres were patented under the homestead law.

EPOCH OF SALE.

In reviewing the history of public-land legislation and public-land policies there can be found three distinctly marked epochs—the epoch of sale, the epoch of development, and the epoch of reservation. When the United States came into being it was found that the expenses of the war had been such that there was a large debt to be paid; the States were asked to cede to the Central Government their lands, which were to be held as public lands, and which were regarded as an asset for the payment of the debt. This was the era of sale.

EPOCH OF DEVELOPMENT.

The second epoch was started as a natural consequence of the increase in population. The son of the old pioneer sought new lands that he might repeat his father's successes in winning a new country to civilization. Though he committed a wrong in going on the public land of the United States, it was a malum prohibitum and not a malum per se, and there was no appeal to his conscience to prevent him from going on the vast domain and in endeavoring to win a home. Congress, therefore, was forced to recognize his rights acquired in this manner, but, the idea of sale still predominating, gave him the prior right to buy at a price which seems to have been about the sale price

obtained for lands. From this recognition the step was easy, as the attention of Congress was more strongly called to the necessity of the establishment of homes and the development of the vast western empire; it took but a little time for the proper theory to be appreciated, and the free homes theory became that of the Government, and with it came the epoch of development.

Under this policy the West has been subdued more rapidly than was anticipated. There is no question but that advantage has been taken of the liberality of the laws of the United States and land wrongfully acquired.

The spirit of the extreme is characteristic of this nation. With the idea of quantity came the spirit of waste. The man with the bird's-eye view could see this, but the man on the ground with the endless prairie stretched before him or with the giant forests around him was difficult to convince that the supply had a limitation.

EPOCH OF RESERVATION.

After development came in the last few years the theory of reservation, on the principle that development for the greater good of the nation would eventually be better perfected if present acquisition were checked until the correct lines of travel could be definitely marked out. Many of the resources which in an unoccupied country were useless, in the country as now settled are found to be of great value for future uses. They are of the character which is necessary for the maintenance of human life, furnishing as they do heat, light, and housing for the people. Congress has already passed laws looking to the preservation of the timber supply, but has not as yet enacted adequate legislation covering the coal land and water powers.

CONSERVATION.

I call especial attention to the recommendations made by you as Commissioner of the General Land Office with regard to needed legislation with respect to the timber lands and coal lands of the United States. The recommendations were as as follows:

The timber-land acts above referred to should be repealed and the timber upon the remaining public lands disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior at public sale, upon application therefor, after scaling and appraisal, or upon a stumpage basis similar to the method now exercised by the department in the Chippewa Indian lands. Under such a measure, merchantable timber standing upon public lands not in a national forest may be ordered into market and sold, after due advertisement, to the highest bidder, on condition that the timber shall be removed from the land within a fixed period of years. The method of estimating stumpage and terms of sale and tracts of timber offered, together with other necessary regulations, should be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

I would advise that any such measure should provide that a bona fide applicant to homestead a tract of timber land should have a preference right to purchase at the top price bid, upon payment of a reasonable percentage of the

bid, and under such purchase the timber should not be removed until the entryman has complied with the law as to residence and cultivation and made full payment for the timber, as bid, or has made full payment for the timber.

The present coal-land law should be supplanted by an act fully meeting existing as well as future conditions. The object to be attained in any such legislation is to conserve the coal deposits as a public utility and to prevent monopoly and extortion in their distribution. This may be accomplished either through a leasing system, by which the title would remain in the Government, under proper regulation and supervision by the Secretary of the Interior, or through the sale of the deposits with restrictions on their mining and use which would control the minimum output and conserve the deposits as a public utility, under similar regulations. As regards the future disposition of coal lands, I am impressed with the belief that the most advantageous method will be found in a measure authorizing the sale of the coal deposits in the lands, subject to forfeiture for failure to exercise the rights granted, under such reasonable regulations as may be imposed. An exploration period of one year upon a permit basis, at a nominal charge, would insure to the applicant the necessary preliminary knowledge upon which to make the purchase of the coal deposits and venture the necessary investment for operation purposes before making the cash purchase. The maximum unit authorized for this use could safely be made three sections, provided no greater surface rights are granted than will give proper facilities to reach and extract the coal deposits. The suface would thereby be open to entry under other laws according to its character and subject to the right to extract the coal. In case of failure of the grantees to open and operate the coal deposits under reasonable limitations and to maintain an output reasonably suited to the deposits, and in case of combination as to price or limitation of output, title should be forfeited by proceedings in court for that purpose. Government mine supervisors would be necessary to enforce the conditions and limitations under the grant.

The Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to grant a suspension of operations in any case upon a showing of sufficient cause. If all persons having pending coal claims, declaratory statements, and entries at time of adoption of the proposed law be given the opportunity to consolidate their claims to the extent of not exceeding three sections of contiguous lands and to transmute their filings or entries to purchase of the coal under the new measure, they would be enabled to obtain a sufficient area of coal to warrant their entering upon coal-mining operations without resorting to practices not authorized by existing law.

The method of disposition suggested should be made applicable to coal deposits in all public lands of the United States, permitting, however, in Alaska, as under existing law, the coal applicant to have executed a special survey of the lands within which the coal sought to be purchased lies. This plan, if adopted, will enable the Government to control and dispose of all the surface not needed in coal-mining operations and to dispose of the timber separately from the land, and will permit the sale and extraction of coal both on the unreserved public lands and in national forests without affecting the control or disposition of the timber on the public lands by the Secretary of the Interior, or within national forests by the Department of Agriculture. The above suggestions with reference to the disposition of coal deposits are equally applicable to the oil and gas fields in the public domain, and similar legislation, as applicable to lands containing the same, is hereby recommended.

These recommendations were again brought forward in my report last year, and especially the recommendations with regard to the

disposal of coal lands. I also, in my report, made an added recommendation in regard to irrigable arid lands, in the hope that Congress might pass some legislation under the terms of which these lands could be preserved for the United States, in order that when money was available for their reclamation, they might be opened as public lands, and in this way the greatest amount of homes provided at the least cost for those who desired them.

No general legislation has been enacted covering any of these points.

COAL-LAND LEGISLATION.

Attention is called to this because of the demand for the conservation of the natural resources and because of the entire inadequacy of present legislation either for the conservation or for the proper development of either coal or oil lands. In his message to Congress at the beginning of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, President Roosevelt indorsed your recommendation in the following words:

In my judgment the Government should have the right to keep the fee of the coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the Congress will not adopt this method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations, to conserve them as public utilities, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the soil.

After this indorsement of your recommendation, President Roosevelt, recognizing the absurdity of present limitation in regard to area, added:

The regulations should permit coal lands to be worked in sufficient quantity by the several corporations. The present limitations have been absurd, excessive, and serve no useful purpose, and often render it necessary that there should be either fraud or else abandonment of the work of getting out the coal,

The conditions which existed then exist to-day, and the situation which is thus created and which was recognized by President Roosevelt is as intolerable now as it was then.

Any legislation in regard to the disposal of coal lands by lease or otherwise, should contain a strong antitrust clause and a provision which would prevent any agreement to abstain from mining the coal. If it should be determined to lease on a royalty, then unless such a clause be inserted so that open competition may be maintained, the charge of the royalty will mean nothing more than that the public will pay the additional price. This would not in any way relieve the situation.

PRIMARY ASSETS.

As set forth in the citation from your report when Commissioner of the General Land Office, the laws should be so changed as to treat each primary asset in the public lands separately, disposing of the

surface of the land generally, for agricultural and grazing purposes, disposing of the merchantable timber thereon under some equitable arrangement which will permit of its removal without hindering or delaying the agriculturalist. The coal, other fuels and phosphates should be offered upon a sale, lease, or royalty basis, as required for economic uses; the metals and other minerals of uncertain deposition should be left to the free and open exploration of miners and prospectors.

ALASKA COAL LANDS.

At the time of writing this report no patents have been issued on applications under the coal-land laws for coal lands in Alaska. No applications are on file in the Interior Department under the act of May 28, 1908. Thirty-three entries have been made for coal lands and are now pending under the act of June 6, 1900, and the act of April 28, 1904. These applications are under entries made at the Juneau land office at periods from February, 1907, to October, 1907, and have, therefore, been pending for two years or more. These applications are being heard on the allegation that the entrymen had agreed to combine their holdings after patent issued in excess of the amount allowed by law.

The act of June 6, 1900, briefly, extended the public-land laws of the United States, so far as relating to coal lands, to the district of It was soon found, however, that this was not applicable, inasmuch as the lands in Alaska were unsurveyed and the coal-land laws of the United States applied to surveyed lands only. of April 28, 1904, was passed for the purpose of relieving the situation and to enable applicants to locate coal lands upon unsurveyed lands, and to provide for the survey thereof. The act of May 28, 1908, entitled "An act to encourage the development of coal deposits in the Territory of Alaska," authorized the consolidation of claims into one single claim, location, or purchase, not to exceed 2,560 acres of contiguous land. The authority of consolidation in this manner is limited by the act to those persons who made locations without any understanding between themselves of cooperation, but who, after location and prior to entry in the local land office, agreed to so cooperate. In all cases the location must have been made prior to November 12, 1906, or in accordance with circular of instructions issued by the Secretary of the Interior May 16, 1907.

On November 12, 1906, by order of the Secretary of the Interior the coal lands were withdrawn from further entry, and remain so withdrawn. Every effort is being made to determine the facts in all these Alaska cases.

The fact that 160 acres for an individual and 640 acres for a corporation of coal lands are entirely inadequate to warrant the

expenditure of the sums of money necessary to successfully open up a coal mine has been generally recognized. That which is true in the States is certainly still more true of lands in remote regions like Alaska. This being so, it is hardly probable that any man would take up 160 acres of land in Alaska with the honest purpose of exploiting it himself; if the withdrawal of November 12, 1906, were revoked under present conditions, it is practically certain that lands would be entered for the sole purpose of speculation and for sale to the highest bidder. This would render possible the monopolization of the coal lands through purchase by large syndicates. If intent of development existed, it could only be carried out by the cooperation of the locators and in agreement to combine areas in excess of the amount allowed by the existing law, which would therefore be not permissible.

The act of May 28, 1908, aimed to be liberal in the area to be patented, but by the antimonopoly clause in section 3 stringent in its prevention of the passing of lands into the hands of monopolies. There is no question but that this section has the force which it was intended to have. The act, however, is limited in its authorizing of consolidation, and most careful scrutiny will be passed upon all applications to ascertain whether or not the agreement of consolidation or cooperation was not, tentatively at least, entered into prior to the location of the lands. There is no argument necessary to convince any honest-minded and impartial person of the necessity for coal development in Alaska. The country to-day is looking to Alaska for its greatest production of mineral wealth, and it has always heretofore been accepted as a primary principle that by an increased production of precious metals the wealth of the nation is largely enhanced. It has been the history of this country that the free exploitation of the precious metals is of great benefit. Any attempt to thwart or impede such production would be a national disaster. Hand in hand with this production goes the call for coal, especially in a country in which the climate is so rigid over by far its greatest area. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Congress will take hold of this vexed question and settle once for all in a clear and explicit manner how the development of the Alaska coal fields can be followed in a legal fashion.

Any legislation which provides for a sale or lease of larger areas of the coal lands should contain an antimonopoly clause similar to that enacted by section 3 of the act of May 28, 1908.

POWER OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Congress is under the Constitution given full control over the public domain and its will alone may be consulted in the disposition thereof. It has established the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office and has provided that under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior the commissioner shall perform all the executive duties appertaining to the survey and sale of the public lands, but it has prescribed the manner in which the survey and sale of the lands shall be conducted and has not empowered either the Secretary or the commissioner to sell or to withhold from disposition public lands except in the manner specifically provided by law.

The statute creating any executive office and defining the duties of the officer by necessary implication restricts the powers of the officer to the performance of the duties prescribed and those reasonably incident thereto. It is not necessary that the legislature should prohibit the assumption of other powers. The inclusion or recitation of specific duties excludes the power or authority to perform others.

In the disposition of the public domain or in withholding it from sale or entry the executive officer clothed with the administration of the public-land law can act only pursuant to the laws enacted by Congress. He can not arbitrarily sell in the absence of legislative sanction nor can he withhold from sale that which Congress has directed to be sold. He can not deny to qualified applicants the rights to use or appropriate the public land conferred by law, even though in the opinion of the executive officer it would be better to withhold the privilege extended to the individual for the common enjoyment of all the people. He can not legislate, nor can he substitute his judgment for that of Congress. To prevent fraud and in aid of proposed legislation to, in fact, effectuate the will of Congress he may temporarily suspend from disposition portions of the public domain, but he can not permanently declare reservations except where authorized by Congress.

In considering the enactment of legislation for the purpose of controlling the natural resources, it must be borne in mind that it is of great importance that every encouragement should be given to their proper development. To prevent by unwise legislation their use would be as pernicious to the public as to permit existing resources

to pass into the hands of monopolies.

CONSERVATION POWER SITES.

The increase of population in the West has brought forward the

possibility of the use of its great water powers.

That it is the duty of the Government, either acting directly or by intrusting it to individuals to utilize these vast forces, there can be no question. It has not heretofore been the policy of this Government to undertake that which might be more advantageously accomplished by the citizen. The brain and brawn of the individual acting and operating for the benefit of himself, and those dependent upon him, have produced the wealth that makes this country the richest

nation on earth, and any policy which would substitute the activities of the Government for those of the private citizen, except in the performance of those larger affairs where the individual because of the immensity of the undertaking refuses to act, would be a mistake.

These forces, which are now held in common ownership, should not pass into the control of monopolies and unlawful trusts, nor should they be withheld from use. While it would be a political blunder to permit them to pass into the exploitation of a small part of the people, it would be an economic crime to withhold them permanently from all. The one method would permit a part of the people to enrich themselves at the expense of the great majority, or, would require the many to pay tribute to the few in order to enjoy the privileges that these vast forces offer to all. The other would destroy all opportunity and render these natural resources inert and worthless.

The public lands of the United States lying between the meander lines of nonnavigable streams or lakes and such streams or lakes and underneath such bodies or streams, should be reserved for the future use or disposition by the Government; and all tracts of public land valuable as power sites, or for the location of reservoirs, the construction of dams, and other works necessary or incident to the utilization of the water power of the various streams and bodies of water, should be reserved for the use and control of the Government. ment of a provision of law of reservation similar to that found in section 2318, Rev. Stat., applicable to mineral lands, is suggested. Such a law would prevent the appropriation of these lands under the public land laws, except as expressly provided. To protect and to conserve the rights of the Government, the law declaring the reservation should be enacted at once, and should be followed, if provision is not made concurrently therewith, by a statute which shall declare expressly the manner in which the rights to these lands may be obtained.

In the past, Congress has, in a number of instances, declared the reservation, and has left the disposal to future legislation, wherein greater time and thought might be given to the details of the methods of disposition, and it may be that such will be the will of Congress in these matters. The necessity for a law declaring the reservation is so cogent that no further discussion is deemed necessary. Any material delay in providing a means by which these forces may be utilized would work a great hardship on all the people, and legislation looking to that end is earnestly recommended at the coming session.

Congress certainly should declare its intention in an unmistakable manner in regard to the question of conservation and reservation. The officers of the Government are entitled to receive from Congress a clear and explicit declaration of its intention, so that there can be

no ambiguity as to the method and manner in which they are to carry out the law. The position of an executive officer who finds himself between the millstones of a popular agitation against the granting of rights and the demand for rights under laws which, as they exist to-day, would bestow them, is a very unenviable one.

THE FIELD SERVICE.

On May 27, 1908, Congress appropriated the sum of \$500,000 for the "Protection of public lands, timber, etc.," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, which amount, however, was to be immediately available, and, on March 4, 1909, the appropriation was increased to \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, which said amount was also to be immediately available.

The average number of special agents employed under these appropriations during the past fiscal year was 141, the number gradually increasing from 109 in July, 1908, to 257 in June, 1909. From this appropriation are also paid the salaries of the clerks to the chiefs of field divisions and the necessary temporary employees in this office to properly handle the increased work incident to the large number of reports being received from the field.

The total amount of cash collected and turned into the Treasury as a result of the work of the special agents in the field during the fiscal year is \$403,444.26, which amount is \$304,755.95 in excess of that collected during the preceding year from the same source, an increase at the rate of 308.8 per cent. Of this total amount collected, \$100,868.35 was accepted as settlement for timber trespass, \$110,575.91 was recovered by civil and criminal actions brought through the Department of Justice in cases of timber trespass and fines imposed and paid in cases of conspiracy, perjury, subornation of perjury, and unlawful inclosures, and \$192,000 was accepted by the Attorney-General and the Secretary as compromise in coal trespass originally investigated by special agents.

As a result of investigations, 1,279,310.67 acres have been restored to the public domain. This is an increase of 135,660.1 acres over the amount restored during the preceding year. Of this total amount restored, 498,240 acres represent area of fraudulent entries (taking an average area of 160 acres to each entry) canceled on special agents' reports, 755,341 acres restored to open range on abatement of unlawful inclosures, and 25,729.67 acres were restored through suits to cancel patents fraudulently acquired, brought by the Department of Justice on the recommendation of this office based on special agents' reports.

Special agents have personally examined and reported on 12,379 entries, 5,308 of which were adverse and 7,089 were favorable. Included in this number are 4,692 reports on lands within known coal areas, of which 1,155 were adverse and 3,537 were favorable, and

1,163 reports on entries within reclamation projects, of which number 98 were adverse and 1,065 were favorable. In addition to the reports of special agents, 1,441 adverse reports and 453 favorable reports have been received from forest officers on entries within national forests. Reports on applications for rights of way over the public domain for reservoirs, canals, ditches, etc., were rendered on 417 such applications, 145 of which were adverse and 272 were favorable. Reports have been received on 54 state segregation lists, under the Carey Act, on which final action has not yet been had. The bona fides of applications for surveys have been investigated and agents have reported adversely on 43 and favorably on 176, making a total of 219 such investigations completed.

Prior to March 4, 1907, 5 civil suits were recommended for the setting aside of grants of rights of way over the public domain for reservoirs, canals, ditches, etc., and from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, 28 such suits were recommended. Investigations are now in progress involving all such grants heretofore approved for such purposes, with a view of bringing civil action against all grantees where the evidence shows misuse, nonconstruction, or abandonment of such privileges.

During the year 241 civil suits have been won and 35 have been lost, of which 101 timber-trespass cases were won, recovering \$77,677.79, and 7 were lost; 100 suits to vacate patents were won, restoring 25,729.67 acres to the public domain, and 24 such suits were lost; and 40 cases of unlawful inclosure were won, restoring 289,043 acres heretofore held under fence unlawfully, and 4 cases were dismissed when evidence was produced showing abatement of the inclosures.

At the close of this fiscal year 414 cases wherein criminal prosecution was recommended were pending before the Department of Justice, and during the year 161 cases were referred to the Department of Justice requesting that criminal actions be brought against the offenders in cases of timber trespass, conspiracy, perjury, etc.

Of the criminal cases closed during the year, 24 were convicted for timber trespass, of which 1 was sent to prison and \$1,829.92 in fines were assessed by the court and paid; 39 were convicted for conspiracy, 11 of whom were sent to prison, and \$36,761 in fines were assessed, of which \$23,044.20 were paid; 5 were convicted for perjury, of which number 1 was sent to prison; 34 were convicted for maintaining unlawful inclosures on public domain, of which 5 were sent to prison, and \$6,471 in fines were assessed and paid; and 13 convictions were secured in cases of forgery, etc., making a total of 115 convictions secured, in 26 of which prison sentences were given. The large number of acquittals and dismissals in criminal cases, particularly the 35 in timber trespass and the 102 in conspiracy, was the result of a gen-

eral clearing out from the United States court dockets of all old cases which have been allowed to remain on the dockets for years awaiting the securing of necessary additional evidence. The dismissal of many perjury indictments is necessary in view of the meager statement in the public land laws as to what evidence applicants must give under oath. Many matters necessary for the land office to know in order to intelligently consider whether the proofs are true and applications bona fide are required by regulations only. The courts hold that false swearing in these particulars is not punishable.

The foregoing record of work and statistics relate to matter concluded within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. The actual publication of this report having been delayed until about November 1,

opportunity exists for presenting later data of interest.

The act of March 3, 1909, provides, to a limited extent, for the disposing of the title to public mineral lands and reserving to the Government the title to the coal therein contained. The act in question is applicable only to those persons who had in good faith located, selected, or entered under the nonmineral laws lands which were subsequently found to be valuable for coal. Persons so situated may acquire title to the lands, provided they will take patent by which the coal deposits are reserved to the United States for subsequent disposition under the general provisions of coal land laws.

As this class of entries is necessarily limited, the act in question is more valuable as an experiment than as a remedy to meet the demand for additional legislation in reference to coal deposits in the public

domain.

You, while Commissioner of the General Land Office, recommended strongly the necessity of separating the coal from the fee which disposes of the land itself, and in my former annual report I concurred in that recommendation, as more fully appears in another part of this statement.

In order to view the operations of this act, statistics in relation thereto are carried up to October 20, 1909. To that date, of the whole number of entrymen to whom the terms of the act might extend, 2,967 had elected to take the title without the coal; 1,009 refused to accept such title and asked for a hearing to determine the mineral or nonmineral character of the land; 3,886 persons to whom notice of election has been given have not yet made reply thereto, and 3,539 are yet to be notified.

From this it appears that of the entrymen who have already acted upon the invitation to accept the terms of the act, 75 per cent have taken title to the land without the coal; of the remaining 25 per cent, practically all base their refusal upon a bona fide belief that the par-

ticular lands covered by their entries are not valuable for coal, and

hence hope to secure the entire fee.

The operation of this act seems to demonstrate that a general law by which homestead, desert, or other surface-use applicants will ultimately acquire title to and get the beneficial use of the surface of public lands without taking therewith title to the minerals that may be herein contained, would prove successful in its operation. Such a law would also eliminate one of the strongest incentives and prolific sources of fraud with which the General Land Office is compelled to deal.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

The courts hold that the title to the beds of or the lands that underlie navigable lakes or streams is in the State where situated, in virtue of the sovereignty of the State, but that the Federal Government as proprietor is or was the owner of the beds or lands that underlie nonnavigable lakes or streams. While the distinction is clearly drawn as to the ownership of the beds of navigable and nonnavigable bodies of water, the practice has grown up by which the Government after it has established its public surveys or meanders around such bodies of water asserts no further ownership over the beds thereof, even though the lakes, ponds, or rivers are nonnavigable, and it is now the rule that the purchasers from the Government of the fractional subdivision of land abutting on such streams or bodies of water are held to take to the center of such stream or body of water, notwithstanding the fact that they pay for only the acreage amount of land contained in the fractional subdivision. The Supreme Court in the case of Kean v. Calumet Canal and Improvement Company (190 U. S., 452) recognized the existence of the rule, and in discussing its origin, states: "The title to such land was not considered of much importance in the early days or worth the trouble of an independent survey. (See Newsom v. Pryor, 7 Wheat., 7, 11.) The United States was more anxious for settlers than for revenue from that source. It is not necessary to consider how we should decide the case with our present light if the question were a new one. It is not new. For twelve years the decisions in Hardin v. Jordan and Mitchell v. Smale have stood as authoritative declarations of the law. Probably in most cases the statute of limitations has cured the defects of title which those cases may have shown. Meantime many titles must have passed on the faith of those decisions. The United States can meet them by the form of its conveyances." As the rule has become so well established that the Supreme Court recognizes and enforces it, it is not believed that it would be safe for the Government to rely upon a condition to be placed in a patent by the General Land Office unless such condition is authorized by law. It is therefore recommended that Congress enact into law a provision restricting

the ownership or estate under a government patent to lands abutting or adjoining meandered streams to the parcel or parcels actually entered and paid for, reserving to the United States the unsurveyed lands forming the bed or underlying the body or stream of water. One who purchases and enters a tract of government land situated upon the water course has no right either in law or equity to demand more than the land which he enters and pays for, and while in the past the Government has suffered the loss of large and valuable tracts of land covered by shallow lakes, the waters of which soon receded and left uncovered areas of great fertility which were appropriated by the abutting owners who received many times as much land as that embraced in their original purchases, yet the matter was probably of not such importance as to demand the attention of Congress; but now since in many of the western States the control of banks or beds of these streams is of vital importance in connection with the storage and flow of water, and of the establishment of water-power sites, and since there is a wide demand that the Federal Government should undertake the drainage of large areas of swamp and overflowed lands, the question of the ownership of the lands underlying these bodies of water or streams is of such importance that it is believed Congress should, in order to remove any question, enact into law the provision above suggested. Furthermore, during the past year a number of inquiries have been received at this office with respect to the rights of the individual to establish a mining claim between the meander lines of a nonnavigable stream, it being represented that minerals in paying quantities were to be found in the banks or beneath the waters of such streams.

COMMUTATION LAW.

The commutation clause of the homestead law should be either repealed or the time in which commutation proof can be made extended from fourteen months to three years. The object of the Government is to obtain settlement on the public lands of the United States and homes thereon, and not merely to relieve itself of the ownership of the remaining area of the public domain. With the increased demand for homes incident to the increase in population, greater care should be taken with the remaining acreage, and the public domain should be kept for those only who desire to make a home. The law should also be changed so that no man can prove up unless he has become a full citizen of the United States. have been called to my attention where a foreigner has declared his intention to become a citizen, made entry upon public land, proved up under the commutation clause of the homestead law, mortgaged the land, and then deserted this country to return to that from which he came without having lost his citizenship therein. The few remaining acres of the public domain are entirely too precious, and there are too many American citizens who desire homes thereon, for the Government to continue to render it possible for a foreigner to acquire title before he has become a citizen and without any intention of so doing.

KINKAID ACT.

Proofs are now being made under the act of April 28, 1904, which grants a homestead right of 640 acres in certain parts of Nebraska. Careful scrutiny is being made of the proofs so presented. In a great majority of cases there is every evidence of good faith. 25 per cent are found deficient and fraud may exist. I was enabled to make a very brief trip into part of the country covered by this law, and was agreeably surprised at the successful homesteading which had been done under its terms. The most valuable spots in the lower lands have been picked out by the homesteader for the purpose of growing grain. The country that I traversed was of a rolling character; sufficient moisture seems to be secured in the draws for the purpose of growing grain enough to feed the stock during the winter time and provide flour for the family use. These tracts were naturally only small ones. The remaining acreage was used successfully for pasturing purposes. Comfortable houses had been constructed and homes had been provided in a country where no homes could have existed in the more limited acreage of 160 acres. I am free to confess that my prejudices were rather against instead of being in favor of this act, but from the limited area that I saw I should judge that the act, if enforced as it is being enforced now, would be productive of good and greatly for the benefit of the small rancher, as under it the public domain is being put to its highest and best uses, instead of being left as an open and free range for the cattle of those who had money enough to run large herds of stocks under the protection of their herdsmen.

It is imperative, however, for the success of this experimental act that very careful supervision be given to all proofs made, in order that its provisions may not be taken wrongful advantage of and the act fail in its purpose to provide homes, where homes could not be made on the provisions of a 160-acre homestead law.

TIMBER AND STONE LAND.

The efficacy of the instructions of November 30, 1908, being regulations in regard to the sale of timber lands under the act of June 3, 1878, has not as yet been thoroughly proven. From present indications it would seem that they would not be an entire success. There is outstanding a considerable amount of scrip, all of which is valuable for location of lands of this character. If the appraisement under these regulations be, therefore, above the market price of this

scrip, the applicant, instead of paying the appraised value in money to the Government, purchases the scrip and locates it upon the land; in this way the Government loses the land and the Reclamation Service loses the money for its work, and the only beneficiary is the owner of the scrip, which in this way secures a cash market. There are, of course, very few timber lands of any value left which are not within a national forest, the exceptions being mainly unsurveyed tracts which have not as yet, therefore, been subject to entry. A law should be enacted, however, under the terms of which timber on the remaining lands can be sold at an appraised value and the fee to the land be reserved, in the Government subject to homestead or other application, a preference right being given, however, to the homestead applicant to purchase the timber at the appraised value if he so desires.

It is now known that tracts of land in the short-grass countries have been purchased under the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory thereto, under the guise of stone lands, which were really desired for grazing. This, of course, has stopped under the rules and regulations adopted as above, which called for an investigation and appraisal of any tract prior to its acquisition under the law. The 320-acre homestead act, so called, will probably meet this situation where a homesteader in a semiarid country made use of the act of 1878 for the purpose of adding 160 acres of grazing land to his original 160 which he intended to cultivate.

OPENING OF INDIAN LANDS.

Eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand acres of Rosebud (Tripp County) Indian lands were opened under the homestead and townsite laws, pursuant to the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230). The President's proclamation of August 24, 1908, prescribed the plan of the opening.

One hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine persons presented applications for registration, 6,000 of whom were assigned numbers. Four thousand of the successful applicants were given the privilege of making entry in April, 1909, and 2,000 in September, 1909. The former were required to pay for the lands at \$6 an acre and the latter at \$4.50 an acre. Lands not entered by the successful applicants became subject to entry under the general homestead laws on October 1, 1909, at \$2.50 an acre.

Four townsites, Witten, Minneota, Wewela, and Wamblee, were reserved and surveyed into blocks and lots. The lots were offered for sale under the supervision of the register and receiver at Gregory, during June, 1909, in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Interior of April 24, 1909.

ONE OFFICER IN CHARGE LOCAL LAND OFFICE.

Better administration would be secured in the local land offices if the positions of register and receiver were abolished and one position of administrator were created. There is friction between the register and receiver in many localities. While duties of the two officers could be easily defined by law, yet they are both required to sign decisions and in other ways occupy positions of equal weight and importance. In view of the fact that decisions in all cases are appealable to the commissioner, and from the commissioner to the Secretary, there is no necessity for dual supervision of all records. In fact it will be found that, as a general thing, one officer or the other signs as a mere perfunctory matter. In addition to this, by the substitution of a clerk who should be bonded and under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and who should be intrusted with the care and receipt of the moneys, from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year could be saved the Government. salary of the receiver and of the register is \$3,000, each. large offices a good and efficient clerk could be secured for the purpose of accounting for the moneys received, at a salary of \$2,000, a less sum to be paid where the office is not maximum in its work. In this way the United States would save a large sum each year, and the work would be performed in a manner more satisfactory than at present, and dual authority and constant conflicts avoided.

SALARIES, BOARD OF LAW REVIEW.

On the matter of salaries I have repeatedly urged upon the Committee on Appropriations the necessity of greater recognition in the increase of remuneration of those who fill the more important positions. There has been no response to these. Heretofore I have urged these increases because the required services properly performed demanded more pay; in other words, because it was right. Now, however, from a practical or business standpoint a much more cogent reason is presented. The office has met with much difficulty during the past six months in securing adequate review of the important law questions presented for consideration, for the reason that there have been three voluntary vacancies on the board of law review since the 1st of April, and the board is composed of only 5 members. secured other and more advantageous positions under the Government and one resigned to resume the practice of law. The task of supplying the vacancies was not an easy one, particularly the place of the expert examiner of mineral and coal cases, and this was satisfactorily accomplished only by transferring the duties to one of the remaining members and by reassigning a portion of the work theretofore performed by him. While it has always been and is now the policy of the office to free its practice from technical observance, and while a well-trained lawyer may soon adjust himself to the work of the office and render valuable services in any of the several divisions, yet before the proposed decision or letter which he may prepare receives final action it is absolutely necessary that it be critically examined by one or more reviewers who are skilled in public land laws and who are familiar with the decisions and practice of the department, this office, and the local land offices.

There have been a multitude of statutes passed at different times for the disposition of the public domain and many of them are conflicting, and it takes time and long-continued effort intelligently directed to fit a reviewer for this important and exacting work. The office is daily rendering decisions that affect property rights of great magnitude and requiring not only the examination and interpretation of numerous statutes, but an application of the principles of law as construed by the various courts—state and federal. It is of this that the commissioner and assistant commissioner, who render these decisions, must have the advice and assistance of a well-equipped and thoroughly qualified law force. To secure a more critical and comprehensive system of law review, you, when commissioner, reformed the method of examination theretofore in force and organized the board of law review, with the chief law clerk, 2 law clerks, and 2 law examiners as members thereof. The change in the plan of work has unquestionably resulted in securing a more expeditious and comprehensive examination, but as the salaries paid these officers are wholly inadequate, the result is that the office finds it impossible to retain the services of its trained and experienced law reviewers. similar condition exists in the mineral, one of the most important divisions of the office, which has been seriously crippled. The work in the mineral division is of a technical character, and a man can not enter that division and become competent to pass upon the many vexed questions which arise thereunder and which very often involve millions of dollars, without careful training for many years; and yet the highest salary in that division is \$2,000, which is a less sum than is often received for a brief upon which its recipient is called upon to pass. Since January of this year four lawyers engaged upon this work have left the office to either receive more remunerative positions in the government service or to embark upon private practice, and one has been lost through death; as a consequence the division is crippled, with no immediate prospects of building it up. I feel confident that had the adequate salaries been given we could have retained the services of at least three of these gentlemen.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

There should be established the position of second assistant commissioner, who should have the duty of supervising the details of the special agents and the work in preparation of cases for submission to . the office. Under conditions as they at present exist the commissioner and assistant commissioner are required to pass upon all cases and judicially determine them. When the multitudinous work of this office is thoroughly understood the impossibility of these officers giving due care to the consideration of cases presented is easily grasped. In addition to this, the commissioner is supposed to supervise the special agents in the field and keep track of the work which they are performing and the manner in which they are attending to the more important cases which will have to be presented to him subsequently for his consideration. This, it can readily be seen, is an entirely erroneous procedure. It means that the officer who is supposed to have the final say in the determination of these cases, and whose mind should be absolutely open and free, has, by force of the system, to know something of the preliminary work in the preparation of the cases upon which he is to pass. A parallel case could only be supposed if the judge on the bench had the duty, which is now vested in the United States attorneys, of preparing the case for submission to himself.

During the past year this erroneous procedure has been obviated as much as possible by the imposing upon an officer, who is paid out of the special agents' fund, as many of the duties of a directory character as can possibly be put upon him without a violation of law. The only correct way, however, to solve many of the difficulties of administration with which this office is confronted would be to raise this position to the dignity of an assistant commissionership, with well-defined statutory powers, so as to divest the commissioner of the conflicting duties of jurisdiction over the agents who prepare the cases of the Government, and of passing upon the case when prepared and submitted by these agents. There would naturally be a check upon the work of this assistant commissioner, for, if all cases were manifestly illy prepared, the attention of the commissioner would of necessity be brought to this state of affairs. There is no other position in the Government of the United States which presents so great an anomaly. The office of commissioner as originally constituted was that of a salesman and collector of moneys, but the numerous laws which have been passed and which need judicial. interpretation, and the applications thereunder, which have ceased to be merely a bid for lands and of payment therefor, but have become applications under laws which demand the fulfillment of certain prerequisites, have rendered the position of commissioner as

much a judicial position as an executive one. The difficulties in filling the position have arisen largely from this impossible situation which has grown up so gradually with its contradictory features that they seem to have not been noticed.

CHIPPEWA LOGGING, MINNESOTA.

During the year ended June 30, 1909, there were cut from ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota 94,028,725 feet, of the value of \$601,091.18, as against 157,541,960 feet, valued at \$1,056,082.78, cut the previous year. This falling off of 63,500,000 feet was largely due to the dullness of the lumber market. There have been already cut from ceded Chippewa lands during the six logging seasons 733,174,577 feet of timber, of the value of \$4,771,167.52, and there are estimated to be from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet sold but not yet cut. The amount cut has considerably overrun the estimates. According to the original government estimates, there were sold 563,142,000 feet of timber for \$3,706,910.47. It will be seen that there has been realized over \$1,000,000 more than the estimated amount of all sales, and there is nearly \$1,000,000 worth of timber yet to be cut. The average price paid for the timber thus far cut was \$6.51 per thousand. The total cost to the Indians for superintending, scaling, and recording the logging of this timber for the six years has been \$189,102.49, an average cost of $25\frac{3}{4}$ cents per thousand feet.

The existing laws relating to the disposal of timber on ceded Chippewa pine lands in Minnesota appear to be insufficient. At each of the sales of said timber there has been unsold considerable scattered timber, which, by reason of the small amount of timber and its want of compactness, has not attracted mill men. At the last sale of timber, including lands outside of the Minnesota National Forest, there were unsold 62,000,000 feet, scattered over 46,054 acres, on 6 different

reservations.

Provisions should be made for opening these tracts to homestead settlement, with the requirement that the settler pay the minimum price for the timber. Where, for any reason, it is not deemed advisable to open the land to homestead settlement, such as where the land is covered by an exchange of Indian allotment, subject to the right to sell the timber, or the land is included in the national forest, a reoffering of the timber should be permitted without the requirement that notice be published in twenty-six newspapers and magazines, as provided by existing law. A less number of notices would, it is believed, reach all prospective purchasers.

At the second session of the Sixtieth Congress there was introduced H. R. 27871, which embodies the views above expressed, and

if enacted into law would give the relief desired.

ACT MARCH 1, 1907.

The department should call upon the State of Colorado to specifically accept the provisions of the amendatory acts of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1057), and February 24, 1909 (— Stat., —), extending the provisions of the Carey Act to the Ute Indian reservations.

The constitutionality of segregations under these amendments has

been questioned, upon the following grounds:

I. They lay burdens on the State not contained in the original act, in that they require the State to pay \$1.25 per acre for all lands patented thereunder, and that an additional state act accepting the amendment is necessary.

II. That the Colorado state constitution provides that no moneys

be paid out excepting as provided by law.

III. That the state act accepting the provisions of the Carey Act provides that all moneys received from the sale of Carey Act lands be paid into the state treasury, and that therefore there are and can be no funds legally available to pay for the lands which the Carey Act land board contracts to pay for.

IV. That the said state law only accepted the donation made by the Carey Act, and, having been passed previous to the two Carey Act amendments above referred to, did not contemplate payments for such lands; that such act authorized the state land board to ask for the segregation and contract for the reclamation of lands only under the original Carey Act, which provides for the donation of such lands "free from cost of survey or price."

This question is now before the department on appeal, but however it may be decided it is thought that a state act should be passed to quiet title and leave no question open which might in future lead

to litigation and great hardship upon innocent purchasers.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

In the last annual report attention was directed to needed legislation in regard to the right-of-way acts. There are many such acts—some general in character, and others special, and they differ in the estate granted and the purposes for which the rights of way may be used. Recommendations have been made to have these various acts brought together and included in one general act, which would cover all the purposes desired by applicants, with certain changes as to forfeiture for nonconstruction or nonuse. So far, no legislation has been had along this line.

Where rights of way are granted under sections 18 to 21 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), it requires some declaration of forfeiture either by Congress or by the courts to relieve the lands of the easement granted. The same is true in the case of the railroad right-of-way act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), but by the acts of

June 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 482), and February 25, 1909 (35 Stat., 647), Congress declared forfeited to the United States, under certain conditions, such rights of way where the proposed line of road had not been constructed.

Under both these acts there are many mere paper rights of way which lie as a burden upon the public lands and cloud the title to

such lands when entered by individuals.

During the last year many investigations have been made of rights of way under the act of March 3, 1891, to determine whether the works have been constructed within the time allowed by the act, and also whether they were being used as contemplated when the right was granted, and reports have been received under which action has been and is being taken looking to the clearing of such rights of way from the public lands and from the records of the General Land Office. Where the grantees have not relinquished, it is necessary to recommend suit to set aside the right of way granted, which is at all times very expensive and consumes a considerable length of time to bring about the desired result.

Legislation should, therefore, be had which will change the present

conditions.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN FOREST RESERVES.

During the past year notices were issued by this office in 1,125 lists of lands in national forests, by which approximately 140,000 acres of agricultural lands were opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 223).

RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

There are now 30 reclamation projects, either completed or in vari-

ous stages of construction.

In connection with 15 of these projects, public notices announcing the time when water can be furnished for the lands, the amount and date of payment of the charges, and other data, have been issued and farm-unit plats have been approved as a basis for the allowance of homestead entries, for the conformation of homestead entries made prior to approval of the plats, and for water-right applications.

In connection with three of the projects farm-unit plats have been

approved, but public notices have not been issued.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Under authority of the act approved June 8, 1906, the President, by formal proclamation prepared in this bureau, created during the year, and out of lands under the control of the United States, two national monuments, as follows:

The Tumacacori National Monument, embracing one of the best preserved and oldest of the early Spanish mission churches in Arizona. This monument was made possible by the relinquishment of 10 acres of ground included within an entry made under the homestead laws. The date of construction of the church is unknown, but

probably it was late in the sixteenth century.

The Navajo National Monument, situated within the Navajo Indian Reservation, in Arizona, embraces an unknown area, but within which are known to exist numerous important prehistoric pueblo ruins, some of large size, which have not been explored or definitely located. Surveys to fix the locus of each important ruin within the present monument limits will be made during the year 1910, and as soon as possible thereafter a form for a proclamation restoring to the Indian reservation all of the lands now reserved, except the smallest tract around each ruin necessary to protect same, will be submitted to the President for his consideration.

Two monuments created within national forests, and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Department, are as follows: The Wheeler National Monument, in the Cochetopa National Forest, Colorado; and the Mount Olympus National Monument, in the Olympic National Forest, Washington.

Funds for the proper protection and administration of such of these monuments as are subject to unauthorized exploration, excavation, and removal of prehistoric relics and other reserved objects are greatly needed. The department estimate of \$5,000 for this purpose, which failed of appropriation last year, should be renewed.

BIRD RESERVATIONS.

During the fiscal year thirty-five new bird reservations were established by executive order on recommendation of the department, after careful consideration by this bureau, and two prior bird re-The new reserves are distributed over the serves were enlarged. widely extended area embraced between Porto Rico, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands, including twelve public-land States and Territories outside of Alaska. They are composed of lands, as far as known, unfit for mining or agricultural purposes, the majority being small coast line or open-sea islets and naked rocks, upon which myriads of water fowl of many species breed. Seventeen of the reserves, however, embrace Reclamation Service reservoir sites with the smallest legal subdivisions of land adjoining their shore lines, but these reservoir reserves are made subject to Reclamation Service use under the reclamation acts. The distribution of the reserves is as follows:

Key West, Pine Island, Matlacha Pass, Palma Sola, and Island Bay, on the western and southern coast of Florida: East Park and Farallon, California; Klamath Lake, in Oregon and California; Lake

Malheur and Cold Springs, Oregon; Chase Lake, North Dakota; Loch Katrine, Shoshone, and Pathfinder, Wyoming; Bellefourche, South Dakota; Strawberry Valley, Utah; Salt River, Arizona; Deer Flat and Minidoka, Idaho; Willow Creek, Montana; Carlsbad and Rio Grande, New Mexico; Keechelus Lake, Clealum Lake, Bumping Lake, and Çonconully, Washington; Yukon Delta, Bering Sea, Pribilof, Tuxedni, St. Lazaria, and Bogoslof, Alaska; the small islands of the Culebra group, Porto Rico, and the extreme western rocky islets of the Hawaiian Archipelago.

The reserves enlarged are Pelican Island and Mosquito Inlet, Florida. The enlargement of the former was made necessary because of the marked success attained in protecting birds thereon. A great overflow from Pelican Island to adjacent islets was forced by reason of the increase in bird life. Mosquito Inlet was enlarged to embrace a number of marshy and worthless islets to the south of the original

reserve.

These additions to the bird reserves are of great importance and value because the wide extent of territory within which they are located insures the protection and preservation of the birds which largely represent the edible and otherwise commercially valuable avifauna of North America, excepting only the birds of prey and the song and insectivorous birds, whose protection can not be promoted through the reservation of public lands.

The birds upon these reserves embrace all the species of wild geese and ducks, swan and numerous species of edible waders and shore birds, pelicans, gulls, tern, black skimmers, cormorants, herons, murres, petrels, puffins, guillemots, oyster catchers, and many other

sea birds.

CONDITION OF BUILDING.

By the transfer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Pension Building this office secured the equivalent of sixteen additional rooms in which to accommodate its employees, thus in some measure relieving congestion, and the appropriation of \$5,000 with which to erect a new chimney within the court of the building will render six additional rooms, now heated beyond endurance during the summer season, habitable for clerks. A redistribution of several divisions in the bureau, made possible by the additional rooms, and some consolidations of work, also made possible thereby, have improved administrative conditions and increased the efficiency of the force.

The request for an appropriation of \$10,000 for new furniture and floor covering, particularly for sanitary desks, recommended in my last report, is respectfully renewed, and the covering of all slate floors by linoleum is again earnestly recommended. The regular allotment from the departmental contingent fund has never been suf-

ficient to meet these extraordinary expenses.

LAW LIBRARY.

Prior to June 30, 1893, there had been for many years an annual appropriation of \$500 for the law library of the General Land Office. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was reduced to \$400, and therefore annually that amount was made available until June 30, 1898, when the appropriation was reduced to \$200. The amount last named was continuously appropriated annually from June 30, 1898, to June 30, 1908. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, an appropriation of \$400 was made, and the same amount was provided for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

During the time that the office had at its disposal the amount of \$500 annually it began the purchase of the reports of the courts of highest resorts of the public-land States and Territories, and the purchase of these reports was kept up until the reduction in the appropriation which became effective June 30, 1894. After the date last named the office was compelled to discontinue the purchase of some of these reports, and when the appropriation was reduced to \$200 it became necessary to drop all state and territory reports, as the amount available was scarcely sufficient to provide for digests, annuals, and the more important texts. As Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, placed at the disposal of the commissioner the amount of \$400 for the purchase of law books, the office has been able to bring up the California reports to date by using a portion of the funds appropriated for the current year, but at this rate it would take at least fifteen years for the office to bring the state reports to date. appropriation of \$2,000 presently available would enable the office to fill out or bring to date the reports of the States and Territories wherein the greater portions of the public lands are now situated, and a continual appropriation of \$500 a year thereafter will probably The condition is presented that the law library has in it fragmentary sets of the reports of fifteen or twenty of the public-land States and Territories, and with the exception of the State of California all of these reports are about fifteen years in arrears, or rather the office has none of the reports of the various States except California covering the proceedings of the courts later than the year The reports on hand represent the expenditure of large sums of money, and because of the fact that they are not up to date are of comparatively little value, and the expenditure of the small amount mentioned will enable the office to complete the various sets and keep them abreast with the times. It frequently happens that examiners are required to visit the Supreme Court and other law libraries to consult the missing reports of these public-land States and the bringing up of these reports will not only tend to the efficiency of the law work but will save much time of the examiners that is now spent in

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examining and visiting other libraries to secure the information which should be found in the law library.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

Since the issuance of the last annual report, 8 additional national forests have been established under section 24 of act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), 34 have been enlarged, and 10 reduced. To secure greater administrative efficiency, 57 large forests have been subdivided and, with 27 small forests, rearranged as 96 national forests and, by grouping from 2 to 5 small forests, 23 forests have been formed of 57. The names of 6 have been changed, and the Magdalena has been consolidated with the Datil National Forest, New Mexico. There are now 150 national forests, embracing 194,505,325 acres. The total increase in area of national forests since the beginning of the fiscal year is estimated at 26,528,439 acres, 2,511,405 acres thereof having been added from existing Indian reservations in Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

Areas temporarily withdrawn but not needed for forestry purposes are released from withdrawal upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture as rapidly as possible. Since the issuance of the last annual report, 221,539 acres have been released from such withdrawal, and 442,344 acres eliminated from national forests and opened to settlement and entry.

During the fiscal year 833 administrative sites, embracing 114,580 acres, and 26 rights of way for wagon roads have been withdrawn for use by the Forest Service in the administration of the national forests. The restorations have been 1 right of way and 69 administrative sites, embracing 13,153 acres. There are now 25 rights of way and 4,276 administrative sites, embracing 621,878 acres, 122 sites and 19,974 acres being near and 4,154 sites and 601,904 acres in the national forests.

IMPERIAL RESURVEYS, CALIFORNIA.

Since my last report the work of completing the resurveys in the Imperial Valley has been finished and the plats filed. In segregating entries and school lands, it was found that many complaints arose among rival claimants as to the proper relocations of the original surveys made in 1854. As it was not possible that amicable adjustments could be made among themselves and appeals having been frequent and numerous to this office over boundaries in controversy, I directed a special agent of this office, one familiar with the conditions to be found there and conversant with public land surveys, to go upon the ground and endeavor to adjust the claims according to the lines of the present resurvey, so that litigation might be avoided

and all parties satisfied. Mr. R. H. Satterwhite was selected and has nearly finished his work. The lands embraced in the resurvey were meanwhile suspended from entry.

ORIGINAL SURVEYS BY SALARIED OFFICIALS.

In connection with the statement of work done by examiners of surveys in the Territory of New Mexico, and referring to my recommendations in annual reports of 1907 and 1908 in regard to contract surveys, I have to report as to the comparative expense of the two systems.

Two examiners were, at the request of the surveyor-general of New Mexico, employed in making new surveys applied for by settlers and authorized upon favorable reports by the field-service agents. The said surveyor-general, who is in favor of a change of method, in his annual report discussed the matter and takes the work of one examiner as a guide. The cost of the field work by this examiner is about \$7.50 per mile, while under mileage rates the average would be \$6 per mile. Taking the other examiner's work, which involved many reconnoissances, the expense is much greater, probably 100 per cent. The expense of an examination must be added to the rates in order to compare, but this would amount to but \$1 per mile. In the case cited the cost would then be about the same for the two methods, with the advantage in favor of the salary method on the score of greater accuracy and saving of time. An exact comparison is somewhat difficult owing to impracticability of arriving at the classification of the lands surveyed as to the extent of difficulties encountered.

In the case of the survey of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., just completed, the cost thus far, under salaried surveyors, has amounted to about \$10 per mile.

Whether this is less than or more than the cost under the contract system can not well be determined, but it may be said that in estimating the aggregate liability of the contracts for the survey of this tract, the surveyor-general of Montana placed the probable cost under contract at \$10 per mile. It can be safely assumed, however, that surveys by contract will be a trifle less—a fraction of a dollar—than under the salary method.

Other things, such as accuracy and expense, being equal, surveying under salary is preferable, because of the consequent avoidance of delay in securing proper inspections. Under the present regulations hardship to the deputy is mitigated by partial payment recently instituted, but the more important desideratum, the opening of the land to entry, is secured many months earlier.

I hope to have before the next annual report more exact data to present as to the relative expense of the systems bearing upon the question of inaugurating the salaried method.

The amount of acreage of lands added to the surveyed area during the last fiscal year is 9,749,477 acres, which exceeds the work of the previous year by nearly 4,000,000 acres (3,947,543).

OTHER RESURVEYS.

Resurveys are now in progress in several States—Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado—all authorized by special acts of Congress. Examiners of surveys are engaged upon this work in Nebraska, where there is no surveyor-general, and in Colorado, where there were railroad lands involved.

ORIGINAL SURVEYS BY EXAMINERS OF SURVEYS.

Many original surveys have been during the fiscal year executed by officials of this office instead of being placed under contract.

The survey and subdivision for allotment of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont.

The completion of the survey and subdivision for allotment of the Flathead Indian Reservation.

The survey and subdivision for allotment of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.

Four townsites on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak.

One townsite on the Colorado Indian Reservation, Ariz.

One townsite on the Yuma Indian Reservation, Ariz.

One townsite on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.

Township surveys for allotment, Moqui Indian Reservation, Ariz.

Township surveys, public land, New Mexico.

Survey of Mission Indian Reservations, southern California.

Segregation surveys for national monuments, southeastern Utah.

Survey of drainage reservation for Durango, Colo.

Island surveys in various surveying districts.

The work in all these cases has been more satisfactorily performed than under the contract system.

LEGISLATION.

It is recommended that legislation to effect the following purposes be enacted:

- 1. The reservation of tracts of public land containing sites adapted to the construction of works for the utilization of water power. (See page 13.)
- 2. The reservation for future disposition of the public lands of the United States situated between the meander lines of nonnavigable streams or lakes and underneath such bodies or streams. (See page 8.)
- 3. Amendments of the rights-of-way acts which will permit the Secretary of the Interior to declare forfeited, for nonuser or non-

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construction within three years, of a right granted under the act of March 3, 1891. A revision of all the rights-of-way acts and the combination thereof into a comprehensive act is earnestly suggested. (See page 26.)

4. A provision whereby the Chippewa Indian lands on which there is standing pine timber, but not sufficient in quantity to render it salable, be entered under the provisions of the homestead law with the requirement that the claimant pay the appraised value of the timber.

(See page 25.) of gune -25 1710

5. An act which will permit the lease or sale of coal deposits both in the United States and in Alaska to an association of qualified persons, not more than 160 acres in extent to each person and an amount not greater than four sections for the common use and benefit of the individual members of the association at a per ton royalty. Any of the rights acquired under the provisions of the proposed act, to be subject to the antitrust clause of section 3 of the act approved May 28, 1908, entitled "An act to encourage the development of coal deposits in the Territory of Alaska." (See page 10.)

6. Amendment of the Carey Act requiring construction work to be performed upon every project within three years of the approval of the segregation, with the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time within which construction must be commenced, if, in his judgment, the reasons are sufficient, and that each year the State be required to file proof of the actual work done on each segregation, and for failure to begin the construction as above suggested, or to file the yearly proofs, the Secretary be authorized to cancel the

segregation.

7. Authority should be granted the commissioner to quitclaim lands in forest reserves which were, prior to March 3, 1905, relinquished to the United States under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), in cases where the said act of March 3, 1905, bars such selection, and where no fraud was attempted against the United States.

8. Section 461 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the provision of an act entitled, "An act authorizing the resurvey of certain townships in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes," approved May 29, 1908, should be further amended so as to provide that photolithographic copies may be furnished by the commissioner at 25 cents each; and photographic reproductions at 25 cents per sheet, uncertified, with an additional charge of 25 cents for the certificate of the commissioner to the photolithographic copy of township plats without seal; and the amount received from the sale of photolithgraphic copies of township plats should be converted into and made available under the annual appropriation for reproducing plats of surveys.

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- 9. An amendment of the law, so as to permit the fees collected by the local land officers, in connection with the making of plats and transcripts of records in their offices, to be made available for the employment of clerical assistance. Surveyors-general should be given the same authority.
- 10. To punish persons who fraudulently obtain, or attempt to obtain, title to public lands, and for other purposes. (See page 10 of report for 1909.)
- 11. To empower officers, clerks, inspectors, agents, and employees to administer oaths, and for other purposes. (See page 10 of report for 1909.)
- 12. To amend an act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of land offices. (See page 11 of report for 1909.)
- 13. To provide for the punishment of officers who attach false jurats or certificates to affidavits or papers, and for other purposes. (See page 11 of report for 1909.)
- 14. The Secretary should be authorized at, or immediately prior to, beginning the survey of contemplated irrigation works to withdraw from all forms of entry all lands that may be irrigated from such work, or are believed to be susceptible of irrigation therefrom. The latter class of lands to be restored where farm units have been established and water is available, or if it is found that parts of the land so withdrawn are not susceptible of irrigation they may be restored at any time within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.
- 15. Provisions should be made under the reclamation act for the assignment of entries upon the acceptance of the General Land Office of the final five years' proof; title to issue to the assignee upon compliance with the remaining provisions of the reclamation law, provided, that such assignments shall be for the entire tract.
- 16. It should also be enacted that if by reason of change of plan, or for any other cause, it becomes evident that the whole or any part of the lands included in any segregation under the provisions of the Carey Act, and amendments thereto, are in fact nonirrigable under the system proposed, and upon which the segregation was made, the lands so nonirrigable shall be relinquished by the State upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, and if such State fails or neglects to execute and deliver such relinquishment within a reasonable time after being requested so to do, the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to cancel the segregation as to the nonirrigable lands and restore the same to the public domain.
- 17. The townsite laws should be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to set apart and reserve for school, park, and other purposes not more than 10 acres of each section of public

or Indian lands withdrawn for townsite purposes. Authority should be given the Secretary of the Interior to direct the reappraisement of lots within townsites when he may deem it advisable.

18. Section 2301 of the Revised Statutes, and all laws allowing commutation of homestead entries, should be either repealed or the time in which such commutation proof can be made should be extended from fourteen months to three years. (See page 19.)

19. The sum of \$5,000 should be made available for the protection of national monuments under the control of the Interior Department.

- 20. An amount sufficient to enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to complete the fragmentary sets of the various state reports should be provided, and the salaries of the chief law clerk, two law clerks and two law examiners, the chief of the mineral division, and the chief clerk should be so increased as to provide adequate remuneration for the services rendered.
- 21. The Secretary should be authorized to withdraw from entry or disposal upon proper application by the State, under the Carey and amendatory acts, such tracts of unappropriated nonmineral public land as may, in his judgment, be deemed necessary for the purpose.

22. For the health, comfort, and convenience of the clerks and employees of this office, and to enable them to more effectively perform their duties, the sum of \$10,000 should be appropriated for the purchase of carpets, desks, and other necessary office furniture.

23. The position of second assistant commissioner, or an additional assistant commissioner, who shall have charge of the field service of this office and perform such other duties as the commissioner may direct, should be established. (See page 24.)

24. The positions of registers and receivers of local land offices, as now constituted, should be abolished, and in their stead provision made for an administrative officer, probably under the designation of register, who shall combine the duties of register and receiver. (See page 22.)

25. The mineral-land laws of the United States should be extended to the States of Alabama and Minnesota. There is no reason why this should not be done. There are at present coal-land laws in Alabama, and should a new coal-land law be passed its provisions should certainly be extended to that State. There are still certain mineral lands left in the State of Minnesota, and the mineral laws should be applied so as to operate in that State.

Respectfully submitted.

Fred Dennett,
Commissioner.

The Secretary of the Interior.





APPENDIX.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Average number of employees of the General Land Office.

In General Land Office, Washington, D. C	526
In 14 surveyors-general offices	193
In 103 district land offices	
In the field	385
Total	1,526

United States district land offices June 30, 1909.

Location.	Established.	Opened.a	Location.	Established.	Opened.a
Alabama:			Iowa:	•	
Montgomery	July 10, 1832	bJan. 1,1834	Des Moines	Aug. 2,1852	Jan. 28, 1853
Alaska:	·		Kansas:		
Fairbanks		July 1,1907	Colby e	Dec. 20, 1893	Feb. 5, 1894
Juneau	Apr. 2, 1902	June 20, 1902	Dodge City	do	Feb. 3,1894
Nome	May 14, 1907	July 1,1907	Topeka	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861
Arizona:	T 1 05 1005	0-4 0 100	Louisiana:	T1 7 1000	Ost 10 1000
Phoenix	July 25, 1905	Oct. 2, 1905	Natchitoches	July 7, 1838	Oct. 12, 1838
Arkansas:	To 10 1071	Man 90 1071	New Orleans	Mar. 3, 1811	bJan. 1,1812
Camden		Mar. 20, 1871 May 31, 1871	Michigan: Marquette	Mor 10 1857	July 14,1857
Dardanelle c Harrison	July 14, 1070	Feb. 27, 1871	Minnesota:	Mai. 19, 1001	July 14, 1001
Little Rock	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1,1821	Cass Lake	Apr 1 1903	July 1,1903
California:	160. 11,1010	Dept. 1, 1021	Crookston	Apr. 29 1878	May 5, 1879
Eureka	Mar 29 1858	July 24, 1858	Duluth	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863
Independence	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	Mississippi:	112011 11,1001	0 00111 - 5, 1555
Los Angeles	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869	Jackson	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836
Oakland d	Jan. 16, 1857	Nov. 3, 1857	Missouri:		,
Redding		July 15, 1890	Springfield	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838
Sacramento	July 26, 1866	Nov. 12, 1867	Montana:		
Susanville		Mar. 2, 1871	Billings	Feb. 5, 1906	July 2, 1906
Visalia	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858	Bozeman	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874
Colorado:	_		Glasgow	Feb. 25, 1907	June 1,1907
Del Norte	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875	Great Falls	May 8, 1902	Aug. 1,1902
Denver		Aug. 15, 1864	Helena	Mar. 2,1867	Apr. 27, 1867
Durango	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882	Kalispell		July 1,1897
Glenwood	T1 0 1004	No 10 1004	Lewistown	Apr. 1,1890	Nov. 26, 1890 Oct. 19, 1880
Springs		Nov. 10, 1884	Miles City Missoula	Apr. 30, 1880 Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 20, 1891
Hugo Lamar		Sept. 7,1890 Jan. 3,1887	Nebraska:	Apr. 1,1000	Apr. 20, 1091
Leadville		July 1, 1879	Alliance	Apr 16 1890	July 1,1890
Montrose		Sept. 1,1888	Broken Bow	do	July 7, 1890
Pueblo		Jan. 16, 1871	Lincoln	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7,1868
Sterling		Aug. 1,1890	North Platte	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 11, 1873
Florida:	100. 0,1000	1148. 1,1000	O'Neill	Apr. 7,1888	July 16, 1888
Gainesville	June 8,1872	Apr. 30, 1873	Valentine	June 19,1882	July 7,1883
Idaho:			Nevada:		
Blackfoot	Sept. 3,1886	Nov. 16, 1886	Carson City	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1,1864
Boise	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13,1868	New Mexico:		
. Coeur d'Alene	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21,1885	Clayton	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
: IIailey	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883	Las Cruces	Mar. 10, 1883	May 1,1883
Lewiston	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871	Roswell	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889

a Where date of opening is not known, date of first entry made at the office is given.

<sup>b About.
c Closed January 30, 1909; business to Little Rock.
d Land office removed from San Francisco to Oakland May 1, 1906.
c Closed March 31, 1909; business to Topeka.</sup>

United States district land offices June 30, 1909—Continued.

Location.	Established.	Opened.	Location.	Established.	Opened.
New Mexico—Con. Santa Fe. Tucumcari. North Dakota: Bismarck. Devils Lake. Dickinson. Fargo. Minot. Williston. Oklahoma: El Reno. Guthrie. Lawton. Woodward. Oregon: Burns. La Grande. Lakeview. Portland a Roseburg. The Dalles. South Dakota: Aberdeen. Chamberlain.	Dec. 29, 1873 Sept. 26, 1890 Apr. 26, 1906 July 4, 1901 Mar. 3, 1889 July 4, 1901 Aug. 25, 1893 June 1, 1889 July 3, 1866 June 6, 1877 Aug. 24, 1854 Sept. 15, 1859 Jan. 11, 1875 Mar. 23, 1882	Nov. 24, 1858 July 1, 1908 Oct. 12, 1874 Aug. 24, 1883 July 1, 1904 Sept. 1, 1874 Oct. 1, 1891 Aug. 1, 1906 Aug. 6, 1901 Apr. 22, 1889 Aug. 6, 1901 Sept. 16, 1893 Sept. 2, 1889 Nov. 15, 1867 Aug. 6, 1877 Jan. 1, 1855 Jan. 3, 1860 June 1, 1875 Oct. 2, 1882 Apr. 3, 1890	Douglas Evanston Lander	Feb. 10, 1890 Dec. 13, 1888 July 16, 1868 May 9, 1905 Apr. 11, 1885 May 16, 1890 June 27, 1887 June 23, 1883 May 16, 1860 Mar. 3, 1871 May 16, 1890 June 19, 1872 Mar. 3, 1887 Feb. 5, 1870 Apr. 23, 1890 Aug. 9, 1876 Apr. 23, 1890	Jan. 3, 1882 May 12, 1890 Jan. 15, 1889 Nov. 1, 1868 July 1, 1905 Apr. 24, 1885 Oct. 1, 1890 Dec. 3, 1887 Oct. 1, 1883 July 3, 1861 July 17, 1871 Nov. 6, 1890 Aug. 19, 1872 May 1, 1888 Aug. 10, 1870 Nov. 1, 1890 Aug. 13, 1877 Nov. 8, 1890 Oct. 27, 1890

 $[^]a$ Land office removed from Oregon City to Portland July 1, 1905. b Land office removed from Mitchell to Gregory March 15, ,1909.

Note.—By act of July 31, 1876, the land offices in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were abolished, and by act of March 3, 1877, the vacant tracts of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are made subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

List of offices of United States surveyors-general.

Location.	Established.	Location.	Established.	
Alaska: Juneau Arizona: Phoenix California: San Francisco Colorado: Denver Idaho: Boise Louisiana: New Orleans a Montana: Helena	Feb. 24, 1863 Mar. 3, 1851 Feb. 28, 1861 June 29, 1866 Mar. 3, 1831	Nevada: Reno New Mexico: Santa Fe Oregon: Portland South Dakota: Huron. Utah: Salt Lake City. Washington: Olympia. Wyoming: Cheyenne.	Mar. 2, 1867 July 17, 1854 Apr. 10, 1890 July 16, 1868 July 17, 1854	

a Closed July 1, 1909.

Field division headquarters of special agents of General Land Office.

Field division: 1	Field division—Continued. 10Salt Lake City, Utah. 11Enid, Okla. 12Santa Fe, N. Mex. 13Gainesville, Fla. 14Boise, Idaho. 15Fargo, N. D.
5Denver, Colo.	

Area of States and Territories.

[Based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.]

State or Territory.	Lands	surface.	Waters	surface.	Total areas.		
			~		C - 2-2	4 0	
	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m. 51,998	Acres. 33,278,72	
labama	51,279	32, 818, 560	719	460,160	113,956	72,931,84	
rizona	113,840	72,857,600	116	74,240		34, 134, 40	
rkansas	52,525	33,616,000	810	518,400	53,335		
alifornia	156,092	99, 898, 880	2,205	1,411,200	158, 297	101,310,08	
olorado	103,658	66, 341, 120	290	185,600	103,948	66, 526, 72	
onnecticut	4,820	3,084,800	145	92,800	4,965	3,177,60	
elaware	1,965	1,257,600	405	259,200	2,370	1,516,80	
istrict of Columbia	60	38, 400	10	6,400	70	44,80	
lorida	54,861	35, 111, 040	3,805	2,435,200	58,666	37,546,24	
eorgia	58,725	37, 584, 000	540	345,600	59,265	37,929,60	
laho	83,779	53, 618, 560	534	341,760	84,313	53,960,32	
linois	56,002	35,841,280	663	• 424, 320	56,665	36,265,60	
nd i ana	35,885	22,966,400	469	300,160	36,354	23,266,50	
owa	55,586	35, 575, 040	561	359,040	56,147	35,934,0	
ansas.	81,774	52, 335, 360	384	245,760	82,158	52,581,12	
lentucky	40,181	25, 715, 840	417	266, 880	40,598	25,982,7	
ouisiana	45, 409	29,061,760	3,097	1,982,080	48, 506	31,043,8	
aine	29,895	19, 132, 800	3,145	2,012,800	33,040	21,145,6	
aryland	9,941	6,362,240	2,386	1,527,040	12,327	7,889,2	
	8,039	5,144,960	227	145,280	8,266	5, 290, 2	
[assachusetts	57,480	36, 787, 200	500	320,000	57,980	37, 107, 2	
lichigan	80,858	51,749,120	3,824	2,447,360	84,682	54, 196, 4	
innesota	46,362	29,671,680	503	321,920	46,865	29,993,6	
[ississippi		43,985,280	693	443,520	69,420	44, 428, 8	
[issouri	68,727	02 206 640	796	509, 440	146,572	93,806,0	
Contana	145,776	93,296,640	790	455,680	77,520	49,612,8	
[ebraska	76,808	49,157,120		556,160	110,690	70,841,6	
evada	109,821	70, 285, 440	869		9,341	5,978,2	
Tew Hampshire	9,031	5,779,840	310	198,400		5,263,3	
New Jersey	7,514	4,808,960	710	454, 400	8,224	70 405	
New Mexico	122,503	78, 401, 920	131	83,840	122,634	78,485,7	
New York	47,654	30, 498, 560	1,550	992,000	49,204	31,490,5	
North Carolina	48,740	31,193,600	3,686	2,359,040	52, 426	33,552,6	
North Dakota	70,183	44,917,120	654	418,560	70, 837	45, 335, 6	
)hio	40,740	26,073,600	300	192,000	41,040	26, 265, 6	
oklahoma	69,414	44, 424, 960	643	411,520	70,057	44,836,4	
)regon	95,607	61, 188, 480	1,092	698,880	96,699	61,887,3	
Pennsylvania	44,832	28, 692, 480	294	188, 160	45,126	28,880,	
Rhode Island	1,067	682,880	181	115,840	1,248	798,	
outh Carolina	30, 495	19, 516, 800	494	316,160	30,989	19,832,	
South Dakota	76,868	49, 195, 520	747	478,080	77,615	49,673,	
ennessee	41,687	26, 679, 680	335	214, 400	42,022	26, 894,	
Texas	262,398	167, 934, 720	3,498	2,238,720	265,896	170, 173, 4	
Jtah	82,184	52,597,760	2,806	1,795,840	84,990	54, 393,	
vermont	9,124	5,839,360	440	281,600	9,564	6,120,	
riginia	40, 262	25, 767, 680	2,365	1,513,600	42,627	27,281,	
Vashington	66,836	42,775,040	2,291	1,466,240	69, 127	44, 241,	
Vashington		15, 374, 080	148	94,720	24,170	15,468,	
Vest Virginia		35, 363, 840	810	518, 400	56,066	35,882,	
Visconsin		62, 460, 160	320	204,800	97,914	62,664,	
Vyoming							
	2,974,159	1,903,461,760	52,630	33, 683, 200	3,026,789 $590,884$	1,937,144, 378,165,	
llaska łuam	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		210	134,	
łuam	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				4, 127,	
Hawaii				• • • • • • • • • • • •	6,449	303,	
Panama Canal strip					115 006		
Philippine Islands		(115,026	73,616,	
Porto Rico					3,400	2, 198,	
Tutuila Group, Samoa					77	49,	
Total						2,395,740,	

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States enumerated below contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 230 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 3,140 square miles of lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 891 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water areas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 English miles of her coast; Oregon claims jurisdiction over a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean 1 marine league in width between latitude 42° north and the mouth of the Columbia River; and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf water 3 leagues in width, adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine River.

Final homestead entries from the passage of the homestead act to June 30, 1909.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ended June	Number.	Acres.
1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	3,965 4,041 5,087 5,917 10,311 14,129 18,293 22,530 19,900 22,460 17,391 15,441 15,077 17,174 18,998 21,843	355, 086, 04 504, 301, 97 519, 727, 84 629, 162, 25 707, 409, 83 1, 224, 890, 93 1, 585, 781, 56 2, 068, 537, 74 2, 590, 552, 81 2, 407, 828, 19 2, 662, 980, 82 2, 070, 842, 39 1, 938, 234, 89 1, 928, 204, 76 2, 219, 453, 80 2, 504, 414, 51 2, 945, 574, 72 3, 032, 679, 11 2, 663, 531, 83 2, 749, 037, 48 3, 175, 400, 64 3, 681, 708, 80	1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	27, 686 22, 822 24, 204 20, 544 20, 922 20, 099 20, 115 22, 281 25, 286 37, 568 31, 627 26, 373 23, 932 24, 621 25, 546 26, 485 29, 636 25, 510	4,060,592.77 3,954,587.77 3,259,897.07 3,477,231.63 2,929,947.41 2,980,809.30 2,790,242.55 2,778,404.20 3,095,017.75 3,134,149.44 3,477,842.71 5,241,120.76 4,342,747.70 3,576,964.14 3,232,716.75 3,419,387.15 3,526,748.58 3,740,567.71 4,242,710.59 3,699,466.79

Timber and stone entries from the passage of the act of June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1909.

State or Territory.	Num- ber of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.	State or Territory.	Num- ber of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama. Arizona Arkansas. California Colorado Florida. Idaho Iowa Louisiana Michigan Minnesota. Mississippi Montana.	2,612 688	13, 750. 52 200. 00 223, 827. 84 2, 717, 010. 13 325, 399. 72 79, 553. 17 944, 478. 26 119. 36 135, 117. 67 127, 158. 90 1, 275, 221. 73 5, 345. 27 582, 855. 11	\$34, 928. 02 500. 00 560, 828. 10 6, 792, 305. 03 809, 610. 23 198, 835. 32 2, 378, 928. 08 298. 40 337, 732. 41 317, 892. 82 3, 191, 237. 63 13, 363. 37 1, 457, 045. 08	Nebraska Nevada North Dakota. Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota. Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming Total	11 15, 473 1, 043 3, 028	97. 20 6, 222. 32 7, 936. 20 40. 00 3, 566, 905. 45 52, 020. 45 1, 121. 07 2, 070, 563. 38 76, 609. 36 344, 461. 95 12, 556, 015. 06	\$243. 00 15, 558. 19 19, 840. 50 100. 00 8, 909, 220. 79 129, 864. 06 2, 802. 68 5, 175, 603. 61 191, 524. 90 861, 871. 07 31, 400, 133. 29

Desert-land entries from the passage of the act of March 3, 1877, to June 30, 1909.

State or Terri-	Ent	tries.	Aı	ea.	ea. Amount.			
tory.	Origi- nal.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Total.	
Arizona California Colorado Dakota Territory Idaho Montana Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming	4, 401 10, 085 9, 419 35 11, 006 21, 779 889 7, 523 508 3, 873 2, 234 6, 010 3, 317 13, 143 94, 222	810 1, 819 1, 306 1 3, 342 9, 239 165 961 92 909 179 1, 593 352 4, 548 25, 316	$\begin{array}{c} A\ cres. \\ 1,287,202.80 \\ 2,442,717.81 \\ 1,798,454.87 \\ \hline 20,021.00 \\ 2,036,625.35 \\ 4,306,006.40 \\ 226,891.52 \\ 1,514,859.84 \\ 83,982.21 \\ 673,784.38 \\ 367,921.74 \\ 1,099,711.23 \\ 594,454.34 \\ 3,086,885.07 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textit{A cres.} \\ 240, 911. \ 08 \\ 406, 088. \ 59 \\ 2 \ 2, 235. \ 47 \\ \hline \\ 300. \ 00 \\ 600, 541. \ 34 \\ 1, 795, 214. \ 02 \\ 41, 820. \ 18 \\ 233, 565. \ 51 \\ 15, 513. \ 55 \\ 161, 113. \ 49 \\ 34, 691. \ 55 \\ 267, 888. \ 30 \\ 48, 737. \ 26 \\ 1, 080, 925. \ 94 \\ \hline \\ 5, 149, 546. \ 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$	\$369, 874. 59 625, 637. 91 450, 183. 41 5, 005. 25 509, 019. 76 1, 084, 448. 07 56, 956. 10 380, 566. 45 20, 995. 76 168, 512. 06 91, 954. 98 281, 720. 14 159, 843. 77 778, 712. 27 4, 983, 430. 52	$\begin{array}{c} \$232, 383. 85 \\ 429, 100. 42 \\ 222, 079. 14 \\ \hline \\ 300. 00 \\ 599, 286. 52 \\ 1, 806, 041. 78 \\ 41, 832. 70 \\ 233, 218. 16 \\ 15, 578. 29 \\ 161, 107. 32 \\ 34, 691. 58 \\ 273, 781. 50 \\ 52, 486. 74 \\ 1, 089, 687. 65 \\ \hline \\ 5, 191, 575. 65 \\ \hline \end{array}$	\$602, 258. 44 1, 054, 738. 33 672, 262. 55 5, 305. 25 1, 108, 306. 28 2, 890, 489. 85 98, 788. 80 613, 784. 61 36, 574. 05 329, 619. 38 126, 646. 56 555, 501. 64 212, 330. 51 1, 868, 399. 92	

		Entries. Area.			Amount.					
State or Territory.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Fees (original).	Fees (final).	Purchase money.	Total.
Arizona. Arkansas. California Colorado. Dakota Territory Florida Idaho. Iowa. Kansas. Louisiana. Minnesota. Montana. Nebraska. Nevada. New Mexico. North Dakota. Oregon. South Dakota. Utah. Washington. Wisconsin. Wyoming.	41 8, 264 27, 864 77, 446 3 4, 054 1, 044 64, 345 713 15, 268 3, 595 59, 127 46 1, 612 1, 699 7, 126 2, 925 1, 476 9, 354 1 3, 123	52 4 480 3,789 1,309 1,309 12,886 87 2,924 407 16,870 1 91 7,897 1,499 13,764 138 2,004 1 332	74 1 567 660 236 39 961 42 389 225 1,250 55 781 252 821 89 538 125	Acres. 164, 806. 63 4, 817. 14 1, 163, 922. 03 4, 332, 922. 19 12, 055, 642. 98 480. 00 533, 957. 49 81, 378. 95 9, 702, 653. 36 101, 695. 31 2, 099, 046. 55 486, 638. 66 8, 876, 351. 20 6, 292. 50 230, 316. 54 263, 123. 95 1, 051, 235. 21 449, 583. 61 179, 690. 74 1, 362, 193. 51 40. 00 459, 556. 42	A cres. 7, 149. 14 480. 00 63, 411. 58 585, 243. 30 185, 467. 24 40, 436. 03 31, 987. 87 2, 005, 831. 35 11, 937. 97 373, 580. 90 56, 019. 73 2, 546, 696. 04 160. 00 12, 931. 60 1, 226, 605. 66 224, 056. 67 2, 124, 753. 58 15, 556. 26 292, 447. 52 40. 00 50, 383. 08	Acres. 10, 223. 42 40. 00 78, 728. 76 98, 179. 52 28, 244. 51 2, 292. 17 142, 931. 88 5, 856. 85 40, 261. 29 29, 044. 43 187, 371. 35 7, 837. 25 120, 524. 80 35, 902. 61 121, 730. 98 10, 157. 44 75, 689. 54	\$15, 224. 00 489. 00 110, 014. 00 384, 938. 00 1, 074, 862. 44 42. 00 51, 447. 38 11, 838. 83 883, 275. 56 9, 651. 55 207, 154. 98 46, 162. 00 813, 382. 33 614. 00 21, 294. 00 23, 446. 00 95, 821. 00 40, 151. 00 17, 925. 00 125, 615. 00 9. 00 41, 904. 00	1, 369. 50 1, 560. 00 51, 529. 03 348. 00 11, 712. 00 1, 632. 00 67, 776. 73 4. 00 363. 00 31, 576. 83 6, 016. 00 55, 036. 00 552. 00 8, 012. 00 4. 00 1, 328. 00	\$12, 779. 26 44. 00 98, 499. 13 122, 722. 36 35, 305. 93 2, 965. 22 178, 650. 55 7, 299. 54 61, 543. 77 36, 506. 32 234, 332. 61 9, 796. 56 150, 661. 75 44, 878. 37 152, 082. 89 12, 696. 85 94, 770. 83 19, 135. 91	\$28, 211. 26 549. 00 210, 417. 13 522, 814. 36 1, 079, 847. 23 42. 00 88, 122. 81 16, 364. 05 1, 113, 455. 14 17, 299. 09 280, 410. 75 84, 300. 32 1, 115, 491. 67 618. 00 31, 453. 56 205, 684. 58 146, 715. 37 247, 269. 89 31, 173. 85 228, 397. 83 13. 00 62, 367. 91
Total	290, 278	65, 266	7, 105	43, 606, 344. 97	9, 855, 175. 52	1,010,305.09	3, 975, 261. 07	261, 085. 88	1, 274, 671. 85	5, 511, 018. 80

Coal-land entries from the passage of the act of March 3, 1873, to June 30, 1909.

State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	State or Territory.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama. Alaska Arizona. California Colorado Colorado a Dakota b Idaho Montana Nevada	302	239. 40 12, 284. 62 800. 00 4, 907. 96 151, 964. 50 56, 786. 77 583. 57 280. 00 43, 256. 46 640. 00	\$2,394.00 122,846.35 16,000.00 72,060.30 2,088,001.05 840,838.90 5,835.70 2,800.00 743,590.50 8,000.00	New Mexico North Dakota Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming Total	51	21, 749. 93 6, 658. 96 8, 203. 33 713. 74 47, 767. 83 54, 702. 48 94, 380. 11 505, 919. 66	\$335,111.60 105,975.00 87,740.30 6,737.40 836,313.75 848,305.40 1,553,442.45 7,675,992.70

[a Within the Ute Indian Reservation. 医 1 图

^b Territory.

Land concessions, by acts of Congress, to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1909.

STATE GRANTS.

Illinois: Illinois Central.	Acres. 2, 595, 133. 00
Mississippi: Mobile and Ohio River. Vicksburg and Meridian. Gulf and Ship Island.	a 737, 130. 29 199, 101. 51 139, 113. 22
Alabama:	1, 075, 345. 02
Mobile and Ohio River. Alabama and Florida Selma, Rome and Dalton Coosa and Tennessee Mobile and Girard Alabama and Chattanooga South and North Alabama	a 419, 528. 44 399, 022. 84 458, 555. 82 67, 784. 96 b 302, 181. 16 653, 888. 76 445, 438. 43
Florida:	2, 746, 400. 41
Florida: Florida Central and Peninsular Florida and Alabama. Pensacola and Georgia. Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central.	721, 693. 71 166, 691. 08 1, 279, 236. 70 29, 384. 18
Tourisiano.	2, 197, 005. 67
Louisiana: Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	463, 746. 78 (c)
Antrongoge	463, 746. 78
Arkansas: St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Little Rock and Fort Smith Memphis and Little Rock	1, 325, 275. 46 1, 052, 082. 51 184, 657. 33
	2, 562, 015. 30

a In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the state line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

b This grant was adjusted April 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the proviously certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfaiture set of September.

ance of the previously certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of September

c Certified lands, footing 719,189.79 acres, were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana February 24, 1888, the grant having been forfeited by act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat., 277).

Missouri:	Acres.
Southwest branch of the Pacific road	1, 161, 284, 51 611, 323, 35 65, 120, 31
Iowa:	1, 837, 728. 17
Burlington and Missouri River	389, 990. 11
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	a 483, 214. 36 161, 532. 81
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	a 922, 813. 67
Dubuque and Sioux City	244, 022. 96 a 556, 406. 74
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	683, 057. 34
Des Moines Valley	840, 091. 36
McGregor and Missouri River	326, 216. 10 322, 412. 81
——————————————————————————————————————	
Michigan:	4, 929, 758. 26
Port Huron and Lake Michigan	37, 467. 44
Jackson, Lansing and SaginawGrand Rapids and Indiana	743, 787. 58 852, 521. 10
Flint and Pere Marquette	512, 877. 03
Marquette, Houghton and OntonagonOntonagon and Brule River	<i>b</i> 305, 929. 59 34, 227. 08
Bay de Noquet and Marquette	128, 301. 05 518, 065. 36
Chicago and Northwestern	
Wisconsin:	3, 133, 176. 23
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly West Wis-	010 706 71
consin)	813, 706. 71 163, 159. 65
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha (formerly St. Croix and Lake Superior).	816, 487. 76
Branch to Bayfield.	471, 721. 14
Chicago and Northwestern	546, 446. 20 838, 227. 69
Minnesota:	3, 649, 749. 15
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main and branch lines) c Minnesota Central	3, 249, 575. 07 179, 734. 29
Winona and St. Peter	1, 680, 974. 92
St. Paul and Sioux CitySt. Paul and Duluth	1, 126, 578. 55 860, 973. 62
Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to	200, 0, 0, 0
Houston	546, 564. 69
Paul)	377, 696. 15
	8, 022, 097. 29
Miunesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington: St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (main and branch), a special act (Aug. 5, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 390) to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company	d 39, 762. 97

a Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines Co., 5 Wall., 631.)

b Excess of 131,481.71 acres originally certified under this grant reconveyed by State or entered under act March 3, 1887, by Michigan Land and Iron Co., Ltd., grant having been forfeited in part by act March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1008).

c Declared to be one grant. See 32 L. D., 21.

d See Minnesota for original grants.

Kansas:	Acres.
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	a 249, 446. 13
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	b 976, 593. 22 2, 944, 788. 14
St. Joseph and Denver City	462, 933. 24
out of the state o	102, 000.21
	4, 633, 760. 73
Grand total of State grants	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
WAGON ROADS	
From Lake Erie to Connecticut Western Reserve	80, 773. 54
From Lake Michigan to Ohio River	170, 580. 24
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Greenbay, Wis	302, 930. 96 $221, 013. 35$
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin state line Oregon Central Military Co. (now California and Oregon Land Co.)	582, 191. 61
Corvallis and Yaquina Bay	81, 895. 25
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain	861, 511. 86
Dalles military road	556, 827. 04
Coos Bay military road	105, 240. 11
	0.000.000.00
Grand total =	2, 962, 963. 96
	0 4000
Patented to corporations, by States and Territories, up to June 3	\
Arizona: Atlantic and Pacific.	2, 442, 165. 17
Arkansas: Atlantic and Pacific (successor to St. Louis and San Francisco)	23, 249. 94
cisco) California:	25, 245. 54
Central Pacific.	874, 877. 52
Central Pacific (successor to Western Pacific)	458, 147. 97
Central Pacific (successor to California and Oregon)	3, 154, 868. 49
Southern Pacific (main line)	3, 478, 136. 44
Southern Pacific (branch line)	1, 258, 437. 96
Union Pacific	596, 502. 75 V
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific)	807, 564. 76
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific)	2, 338, 556. 73
Kansas:	0.00- 7.00.00
Union Pacific (successor to Kansas Pacific)	3, 837, 103. 90
Central Branch Union Pacific	
Iowa: Sioux City and Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.)	4, 383. 11
Northern Pacific	825, 492. 08 [√]
Central Pacific	9, 545. 59
Louisiana: New Orleans Pacific	1, 001, 017. 33 7
Minnesota: Northern Pacific	1,872,942.47
Missouri: Atlantic and Pacific (successor to St. Louis and San Fran-	400 105 07.
cisco)	$490, 105.87$ \checkmark $9, 630, 035.74$
Nevada: Central Pacific	3, 571, 908.83
New Mexico: Atlantic and Pacific	1, 246, 086. 53
North Dakota: Northern Pacific.	10, 599, 992. 08
Nebraska:	, ,
Sioux City and Pacific.	38, 227. 84
Burlington and Missouri River	2, 374, 090. 77
Union Pacific	4, 857, 422. 79
Central Branch Union Pacific	2, 560. 03
Northern Pacific	536, 341. 66
Oregon and California	2, 765, 677. 10
Oregon Central	126, 908. 02

a Includes 186,936.72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad v. The United States (92 U. S., 733).

b Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited in note d.

Utah:	Acres.
Union Pacific	813, 344. 26
Central Pacific	
Washington:	
Northern Pacific	
Oregon Central	1,710.11
Wisconsin: Northern Pacific	9, 950. 82
Wyoming:	
Union Pacific	
Northern Pacific	51, 914. 17
Total	76, 026, 775. 51
Summary of grants for railroads and wagon	roads.

CorporationsStates	
(D + 1	110 OFO 474 40°

Total 113, 912, 454. 49 Wagon-road grants..... 2, 962, 963. 96

Total wagon-road and railroad grants patented up to June 30,

State desert-land segregations, act of August 18, 1894, and amendatory acts, commonly known as the Carey Act, to June 30, 1909.

State.	Applied for.	Segregated.	Canceled.	Patented.	Pending June 30, 1909.
Colorado	36, 288. 40	Acres. 88, 964. 23 1, 143, 030. 22 102, 275. 34 295, 583. 55 91, 346. 57 936, 288. 28	Acres. 5, 985. 06 275, 734. 92 5, 072. 53 8, 760. 00 140, 491. 28 239, 980. 83 155, 649. 39 148, 971. 36	72,030.45	b 33, 505. 49
Total	4, 197, 996. 78	2,657,488.19	980, 645. 37	297, 665. 39	669, 935. 43

a Time to reclaim 52,513.45 acres extended.

Railroad grants.

Public and Indian lands entered each year ended June 30, from 1903 to 1909, inclusive.

State or Territory.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	A cres.	Acres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	Acres.	A cres.
Alabama							
Alaska	1,723.37		2,973.11				
Arizona	142,775.78						
Arkansas	425, 695. 34						
California	957, 507. 84		1,032,758.32				1,290,579.46
Colorado		1,679,617.79		1,597,010.38	2,483,666.69		1,983,078.58
	2, 996, 591. 76						125,744.65
Idaho	700, 472. 55			734, 763. 70	1,162,745.25	1,087,402.94	1, 383, 443.88
Illinois	303.07		40.00		296. 30	40.00	
Indiana	20.97		9. 30		129.70		
Iowa	903.02						
Kansas	457, 529. 18	268,627.46					
Louisiana	188, 457. 17						
Michigan	59, 689. 43						
Minnesota	933, 845. 87	[1,098,763.74]					
Mississippi	119, 124. 82						
Missouri	98, 080. 95	117, 304. 56	104,096.72	101, 426. 89	154, 871. 72	129, 157. 20	
Montana	1,533,205.29	1,052,994.63	[1,086,290.05]	1,782,279.90	[1, 218, 780, 97]	[1, 494, 052, 02]	2,460,905.55
Nebraska	[503, 531.32]			[1,736,964.79]	1,785,762.47	1,781,823.80	1,979,872.10
Nevada	206, 643. 67	216,468.06	88,563.48		47,254.63	60, 131. 50	78, 190. 07
New Jersey				90.03	0.750.000.01	0.000.005.11	0 549 700 10
New Mexico	886,276.60	601,360.93	603, 264. 07	1,235,059.38	[2,758,000.91]	2,800,337.11	2,542,799.18
North Dakota	2, 935, 112. 18	[1, 798, 551, 95]	1,679,722.76	3, 325, 828. 23	[2, 250, 425, 50]	1, 383, 957. 19	011,049.11

b Time to reclaim 27,397.53 acres extended.

COMMI

Public and Indian — Is entered each year ended June 30—Continued.

State or Territory.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Ohio	Acres. 45.00	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.
Oklahoma	1,544,317.90	1,394,227.56		1, 426, 306. 46	2,007,753.84		
Oregon							1,091,530.56
South Dakota Utah	755, 853. 40 165, 006. 03						2, 219, 560. 32 619, 802. 07
Washington				-)			
Wisconsin	113,766.27	89, 949. 98	72,012.71	55, 592. 44	28, 966. 92	57, 595. 61	19,061.18
Wyoming	2,014,698.83	402, 192. 24	347,714.32	534, 431. 94	897, 679. 59	829, 614. 19	897, 479. 96
Total	22,824,299.65	16,332,297.68	17,056,622.27	19,431,187.47	20,997,566.58	19,090,356.78	19,892,503.76

Unappropriated lands on June 30, 1909.

[A circular showing areas unappropriated, by counties, has been published and is distributed on

State or Territory.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	State or Territory.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
Alabama Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri	Acres. 106, 220 12, 733, 464 1, 098, 364 21, 314, 771 22, 164, 343 436, 036 6, 430, 665 138, 239 88, 957 123, 038 1, 263, 955 38, 608 12, 600	29, 620, 974 7, 300, 160 2, 551, 704 61, 648 16, 689, 138	368,016,038 42,354,438 1,098,364 28,614,931 24,716,047 497,684 23,119,803 138,239 88,957 123,038 1,450,955 38,608	Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming Total	29, 931, 952 27, 038, 153 1, 844, 937 35, 687 13, 620, 130 4, 921, 121 11, 982, 148	A cres. 22, 515, 143 26, 768, 919 11, 774, 737 66, 120 4, 605, 564 130, 845 24, 414, 266 1, 993, 428 1, 930, 614 518, 626, 298	A cres 42,900, 229 2,341,686 56,700,871 38,812,890 1,911,057 35,687 18,225,694 5,051,966 36,396,414 3,198,645 12,750 35,390,270 731,354,081

Public lands surveyed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and remaining unsurveyed.

State.	Land area.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	State.	Land area.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.
Alaska Arizona California Colorado Florida Idaho Louisiana Minnesota Montana Nevada	A cres. 378, 165, 760 72, 857, 600 99, 898, 880 66, 341, 120 35, 111, 040 53, 618, 560 29, 061, 760 51, 749, 120 93, 296, 640 70, 285, 440	A cres. 1,235 300,401 594,272 831,345 12 1,270,520 80,368 3,231,920 9,909	A cres. 378, 150, 495 52, 209, 903 21, 797, 705 1, 136, 143 4, 198, 469 28, 583, 884 2, 291, 935 41, 503, 238 30, 953, 847	New Mexico North Dakota. South Dakota. Oregon Utah Washington Wyoming	Acres. 78, 401, 920 44, 917, 120 49, 195, 520 61, 188, 480 52, 597, 760 42, 775, 040 62, 460, 160 1, 341, 921, 920	Acres. 262,849 330,096 81,095 254,293 938,959 970,247 591,956	A cres. 25,604,790 2,408,951 356,674 12,363,291 26,900,620 11,210,542 3,725,356 643,405,843

Estimated area of existing national forests June 30, 1909.

	Acres.		Acres.
Alaska	26, 761, 626	Nevada	5, 109, 415
Arizona	a 15, 258, 861	New Mexico	
Arkansas	3, 189, 781	North Dakota	13, 940
California	b 27, 968, 510	Oklahoma	
Colorado	15, 698, 439	Oregon	
Florida		Porto Rico	
Idaho		South Dakota	1, 294, 440
Kansas		Utah	7, 436, 327
Michigan		Washington	12, 065, 500
Minnesota		Wyoming	
Montana		-	
Nebraska	556, 072	Total area	194, 505, 325

a 1,450,061 acres thereof in existing Indian reservations.
b 109,960 acres thereof in existing Indian reservations.
c 237,398 acres difference in Idaho total from that of June 30, caused by reestimate of Pend Oreille area.
d 951,384 acres thereof in existing Indian reservations.

	Acres.
Area embraced in national forests established during year	3, 655, 231
Area embraced in additions to national forests during year	23, 552, 950
Area embraced in eliminations from national forests during year and dif-	
ference in Idaho total of June 30, 1908	679,742
Area embraced in temporary withdrawals June 30, 1909	7, 869, 023
Estimated area in existing national forests June 30, 1908	167, 976, 886
Estimated area in existing national forests June 30, 1909	194, 505, 325

National monuments.

State and name.	Date created.	Area.	State and name.	Date created.	Area.
Arizona: Grand Canyon a Montezuma Castle Navajo Petrified Forest Tonto a Tumacacori. California: Cinder Cone a Lassen Pcak a Muir Woods Pinnacles a Colorado: Wheeler a	Dec. 8, 1906 Mar. 20, 1909 Dec. 8, 1906 Dec. 19, 1907 Sept. 15, 1908 May 6, 1907 dododo Jan 9, 1908 Jan. 16, 1908	6,776.02 640.00 10.00 5,120.00	Montana: Lewis and Clark New Mexico: Chaco Canyon El Morro Gila Cliff Dwellings a. South Dakota: Jewel Cave a Utah: Natural Bridges Washington: Mount Olympus a Wyoming: Devils Tower	May 6,1907 Dec. 8,1906 Nov. 16,1907 Feb. 7,1908 Apr. 16,1908 Mar. 2,1909	1,280.00

a Under jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.

Aggregate cash receipts from the disposal of public and Indian lands from May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1909.

Fiscal year.	Cash sales.	Amount of fees and commissions.	Total receipts from disposal of public lands.	Receipts from sales of Indian lands.	Miscella- neous receipts.	Aggregate receipts from all sources.
May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	9, 246, 321. 33 11, 203, 071. 95 8, 018, 254. 50 6, 349, 174. 24 4, 160, 099. 07 3, 322, 865. 01 3, 193, 280. 64 1, 653, 080. 71 1, 116, 090. 07 1, 053, 905. 59 917, 911. 19 1, 291, 076. 10 1, 703, 988. 32 2, 899, 731. 83 2, 966, 542. 86 4, 139, 268. 47 8, 960, 471. 18 7, 445, 902. 84 4, 849, 766. 06 4, 885, 988. 82 7, 728, 114. 30 9, 760, 570. 19 7, 698, 337. 03	1, 536, 410. 58 1, 462, 188. 06 1, 654, 876. 25 1, 537, 600. 39 1, 498, 000. 05 1, 251, 971. 23 1, 121, 696. 07 944, 938. 65 1, 064, 805. 26 998, 184. 65 1, 021, 205. 08 750, 710. 59 793, 557. 82 678, 469. 55 853, 265. 50 890, 702. 17 1, 157, 081. 03 1, 340, 894. 29 1, 740, 820. 18 1, 597, 147. 48 1, 349, 990. 89 1, 286, 621. 93 1, 642, 488. 56 1, 819, 159. 21 1, 731, 883. 57 1, 536, 890. 67	7,753,307.07 11,080,361.38 11,840,993.07 7,686,114.80 7,412,767.31 10,783,921.72 12,701,072.00 9,270,225.73 7,470,870.31 5,105,037.72 4,387,670.27 4,191,465.29 2,674,285.79 1,866,800.66 1,847,463.41 1,596,380.74 2,144,341.60 2,594,690.49 4,056,812.86 4,307,437.15 5,880,088.65 10,557,618.66 8,795,893.73 6,136,387.88 6,528,477.38 9,547,273.51 11,492,453.76	938, 137. 26, 933, 483. 52 1, 607, 729. 63 1, 484, 302. 30 821, 113. 77 389, 524. 72 293, 062. 30 318, 333. 42 456, 681. 84 284, 752. 65 91, 981. 03 149, 879. 48 214, 700. 42 438, 716. 31 100, 317. 49 442, 913. 73 239, 769. 39 585, 661. 27 288, 666. 68 308, 939. 14 333, 757. 62 791, 807. 67 967, 532. 50 1, 892, 805. 70 997, 972. 52	\$6,727.90 6,591.75 8,118.05 10,274.76 8,821.86 10,587.40 20,784.85 24,951.65 26,150.89 16,585.00 5,849.00 15,757.58 3,516.20 1,557.50 16,773.89 44,197.84 52,834.23 33,336.09 32,533.12 83,175.85 79,062.37 93,171.85 158,185.85 153,690.63 89,615.72 89,514.02 113,098.79 225,283.18	\$208, 059, 657. 14 5, 408, 804. 16 8, 394, 516. 04 11, 713, 883. 70 12, 789, 405. 09 8, 628, 420. 18 9, 031, 084. 34 12, 289, 008. 87 13, 547, 137. 42 9, 685, 901. 34 7, 780, 517. 61 5, 429, 220. 14 4, 860, 109. 69 4, 479, 734. 14 2, 767, 824. 32 2, 033, 454. 03 2, 106, 361. 67 2, 087, 931. 28 2, 277, 995. 18 3, 070, 137. 34 4, 379, 758. 10 4, 972, 160. 79 6, 261, 927. 18 11, 024, 743. 65 9, 283, 341. 98 7, 017, 811. 38 7, 585, 523. 90 11, 553, 178. 00 12, 715, 709. 46 12, 216, 415. 39
		J.		1		

Amounts accrued and paid to States for educational purposes on account of grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of public lands.

. State.	Total to June 30, 1907.	Fiseal year 1908.	Aggregate to June 30, 1908, inclusive.
Alabama Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	\$1, 074, 198. 00 299, 810. 45 990, 044. 90 370, 794. 70 125, 817. 74 174, 014. 05 1, 187, 908. 89 1, 040, 255. 26 633, 638. 10 1, 098, 998. 55 462, 256. 45 582, 757. 07 537, 259. 43 1, 069, 536. 62 1, 050, 393. 35 250, 271. 23 532, 612. 80 17, 235. 72 31, 476. 49 290, 355. 01 999, 353. 01 567, 354. 80 108, 843. 38 36, 525. 53 310, 528. 02 584, 880. 58 115, 624. 44	\$539. 70 14, 171. 55 25, 096. 61 19, 224. 40 2, 849. 49 21, 717. 08 5, 864. 64 3, 534. 13 1, 983. 64 20, 361. 74 307. 29 5, 318. 16 25, 309. 56 3, 000. 39 2, 620. 67 15, 073. 68 88, 383. 51 14, 629. 49 66, 870. 49 29, 027. 64 7, 032. 62 37, 869. 32 810. 36 26, 043. 10	\$1,074,737.70 313,982.00 1,015,141.51 390,019.10 128,667.23 195,731.13 1,187,908.89 1,040,255.26 633,638.10 1,104,863.19 465,790.58 584,740.71 557,621.17 1,069,843.91 1,055,711.51 275,580.79 535,613.19 19,856.39 46,550.17 378,738.52 999,353.01 14,629.49 634,225.29 137,871.02 43,558.15 348,397.34 585,690.94 141,667.54
Total.	14, 542, 744. 57	437, 639. 26	14, 980, 383. 83

Amounts covered into the Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions in the several States and Territories under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388).

State or Territory.	Fisca	Total for eight	
Arizona California	9 098 979 80	\$65, 910. 01 525, 406. 25	years ending June 30, 1908. \$435, 925. 98 3, 453, 779. 14
Colorado Idaho Kansas Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico	3,117,322.08 $3,000,565.17$ $304,182.98$ $3,373,876.88$ $820,087.42$ $145,926.61$ $1,106,222.04$	701, 793. 05 492, 867. 32 148, 304. 07 595, 628. 36 109, 263. 83 57, 447. 68	3,819,115.13 3,493,432.49 452,487.05 3,969,505.24 929,351.25 203,374.29
North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wyoming	6,475,243.06 4,172,693.35 6,780,408.44 1,808,252.10 617,827.59 4,245,294.19	542,892.32 $1,907,901.53$ $579,702.92$ $1,394,283.89$ $756,804.56$ $151,941.03$ $835,990.08$	1,649,114.36 $8,383,144.59$ $4,752,396.27$ $8,174,692.33$ $2,565,056.66$ $769,768.62$ $5,081,284.27$
Total	1,890,285.46	550, 739. 05 9, 416, 875. 95	2,441,024.51 50,573,452.18

Amount of collections from reclamation water-right charges, etc., during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908 and 1909.

[No water-right charges collected prior to July 1, 1907.]

State.	Land office.	Receipts.		
	Band onice.	1908.	1909.	
Idaho Montana Nebraska	Billings Great Falls Miles City	38, 431. 85 1, 631. 00	\$7,703.66 15,999.45 18,944.52 199.50	
Nebraska Nevada New Mexico North Dakota	Carson City	8,447.95	4,767.47 15,926.02 7,626.75	
Oregon	Williston. Lakeview.	423. 00	555. 50 7, 150. 48	
South Dakota	\La Grande Rapid City \North Yakima	350.00	6, 114. 60 6, 969. 26	
Wyoming.	Cheyenne.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11, 316. 82 3, 375. 20 14. 00	
Total Total to June 30, 1909	(Lander	63,402.51	52,827.70 159,490.93°	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	222,8	93. 44	

Entries examined in General Land Office during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Kind of entry.	Pending June 30, 1908.	Re-ceived.	Total.	Ap- proved.	Can-celed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending June 30, 1909.
Homesteads: Original Final Commuted Soldiers' additional Timber and stone Desert land: Original Final Yearly proofs examined Assignments examined Mineral, final Coal, final Timber culture: Original Final Preemption, final Indian allotments Indian homesteads Town sites Town lots Public sales (isolated tracts) Lieu selections (act June 4, 1897) Military bounty land warrants Miscellaneous entries	283, 919 6, 740 5, 077 1, 520 3, 032 25, 390 1, 676 1,062 408 141 271 309 3, 198 71 9 296 253 2, 138 1, 259 4, 559	80, 319 25, 627 21, 277 341 6, 007 5, 499 1, 293 860 192 3, 302 8 13 15 3, 501 83 40 390	364, 238 32, 367 26, 354 1, 861 9, 039 30, 889 2, 969 	21, 632 18, 223 321 7, 987 1, 332 	16, 276 81 55 175 17 4, 204 25 50 3 64 10	42,039 22 21 1,293 	58, 315 21, 735 18, 299 496 8, 004 5, 497 1, 357 6, 569 457 925 141 64 25 28 6, 208 79 22 311 2, 235 672 234 1, 361	305, 923 10, 632 8, 055 1, 365 1, 035 25, 392 1, 612 997 459 77 246 281 292 1, 519 1, 549 1, 065 3, 588

State and territorial grants, fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	Pendi	ng and rec	eived.	I	Panding		
Kind.	On hand July 1, 1908.	Since received.	Total.	Ap- proved.	Can- celed.	Total.	Pending June 30, 1909.
School selections		A cres. 415,551.53 7,352.19		A cres. 385, 212, 89 3, 580, 29	A cres. 57,912.02 4,552.20	A cres. 443, 124, 91 8, 132, 49	Acres. 1,020,338.09 33,101.43
Agricultural college selec- tions	41, 483. 92			12, 454. 31		12,534.31	28, 949. 61
selectionsBiological station	600.07 160.84		160.84	160.84		160.84	
Public buildings	23,501.83 6,258.09	103.13	23,604.96 6,258.09		188.68	11,833.10 1,255.08	
etc Deaf and dumb asylum	8,114.33			1,720.96		3,362.05	4,752.28
Reform schools	9,004.73	40.00	9,004.73	4,559.63	1,120.00	5,679.63	3,325.10
Normal schools	1,000.00		1,000.00 3,772.40	3,292.39		3,292.39	1,000.00 480.01
Reservoirs. Miners' hospitals. Two million acres in Ne-	52,681.04		52,681.04 2,466.85		2,566.45	38,823.16 358.97	
vadaForestry—Wisconsin	574. 24 19, 998. 39		574. 24 20, 372. 52	19,137.79	574. 24 860. 60	574. 24 19, 998. 39	
University preparatory school	997. 10	2,828.80	3,825.90	. 480.00	477.10	957.10	2,868.80
cal college	6,486.64	2,238.46	1	, i	,		
normal university		10.007.00					
Specific grant total		13,897.92					
Grand total	1,502,570.54	429, 449. 40	1,752,019.99	450, 104. 31	10,004.00	010, 001. 22	1,161,662.77

$State\ and\ territorial\ grants -- Recapitulation.$

	Inden	nity school la	and.	C	ther grants.	
State or Territory.	Pending and selected.	Confirmed.	Canceled.	Pending and selected.	Confirmed.	Canceled.
Arizona	A cres.	A cres.	A cres.	A cres. 1,120.00	A cres.	A cres. 1,120.00
California	436, 686. 57 110, 124. 27	73,946.72	9,208.85 4,002.67	640.00	640.00	
FloridaIdahoLouisiana	1,382.81 73,695.02 13,195.09	675. 66 11,243. 57 2,834. 75	120.00 516.78 1,288.14	10,658.26 240.00	5,141.68	0 40 00
Minnesota	120.00 960.41 140,378.05	639. 67 32, 350. 75	120.00	16,409.70	9,485.21	
Nevada New Mexico	73,427.94	54,055.91 320.00	1,557.27	1,174.31 12,732.67 1,422.41	80.00 12,732.20 160.00	774, 24
North DakotaOklahomaOregon	6,808.19 600.00 50,793.60	440.00 13,066.66	455.32	30,717.17	7,201.54	5, 339. 49
South Dakota	50,055.36 226,151.58 108,179.56	21,445.16 119,484.00 18,500.52	$\begin{array}{c} 920.00 \\ 4,491.85 \\ 32,926.56 \end{array}$	148, 869. 80 2, 382. 42	56,281.70	6, 496. 61 24. 55
Wisconsin	`	36, 209. 52	1,704.58	20, 372. 52 21,817. 73	19,137.79 679.36	860.60
Total	1,463,463.00	385, 212. 89	57,912.02	268,556.99	111,539.48	15,692.83

$Swamp{-land\ grants.}$

[Land in place claims (estimated).] Pending and received: On hand July 1, 1908	Acres. 898, 097. 89 74, 788. 32
Total	972,886.21

Disposed of: Patented Rejected and canceled.	•••••	Acres. 69, 284. 37 267, 040. 00
Total		336, 324. 37
Pending June 30, 1909.		636, 561. 84
[Indemnity (cash and land).]	=	
On hand July 1, 1908. Cash indemnity approved Land indemnity certified Rejected and canceled.	5,754.76	1,608,279.51
Total		83, 474. 89
Pending June 30, 1909		1,524,804.62

State desert-land segregations under section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372–422), and the acts amendatory thereof, commonly known as the Carey Act, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

State.	Applied for.	Segregated.	Rejected or relinquished.	Patented.	Time to reclaim extended.
Colorado	A cres. 47,062.30	Acres. 22,008.50	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Idaho. Montana. Nevada.	402, 637. 88 242, 269. 63 23, 642. 79	308, 000. 74	9,965.98 2,280.00 720.00	80.00	00,-00.02
New MexicoOregon	10, 164. 68		320.00	240.00	
Utah	107, 678. 58	163, 909. 38	27, 645. 29	11, 200. 32	
Total	833, 455. 86	537, 038. 45	41, 211. 56	11,520.32	50, 200. 92

Lands certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Florida Central and Peninsular Hastings and Dakota St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, main and branch lines (now Great Northern). St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (act Aug. 5, 1892) Total of state grants Corporations: Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific) Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific), act Apr. 28, 1904 Atlantic and Pacific (now St. Louis and SanFrancisco) Minneapolis and Minneapolis and Manitoba (act Aug. 5, 1892) Mor Waster Corporations: Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific), act Apr. 28, 1904 Atlantic and Pacific (now St. Louis and SanFrancisco) Minneapolis and Manitoba, main and branch lines Minneapolis and Manitoba (act Aug. 5, 1892) Mor Waster Corporations: Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific) Ariz New Central Pacific	bamarida	79.83 80.00 80.00 41.40 120.00 2,961.25 3,442.67
Corporations: Atlantic and Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific)		378, 662. 64
Northern Pacific Idal Do Min Do Mor Do Nor Do Was Do Wys Southern Pacific, main line Cali Union Pacific Neb Do Wys	v Mexico do souri fornia do ho nesota ntana th Dakota gon shington consin oming fornia oraska oming orado do	749,950.47 40.00 66.75 361.16 40.00 $38,394.52$ $17,863.32$ $753,364.23$ $106,129.57$ $36,151.13$ $17,676.37$ 59.09 $51,874.17$ $264,907.91$ $3,349.07$ $3,953.50$ 40.00 40.00 $2,422,923.90$

Lands certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

1	RECAPITULATION.	Acres.
State grants		3,442.67 2,422,923.90
Total		2,426,366.57
Railroad selections re	ceived	992, 155. 20

Alleged fraudulent entries acted on during year.

				Dispos	sed of.		Dand	Hear ordere	rings d by—
Kind of entry.	Pend- ing June 30, 1908.	Re- ceived.	Ap- proved.	Can- celed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pend- ing June 30, 1909.	7, General Land Office. 2, 169 104 141 116 23 66 79 32 13 50 78 3 168	Forest Service.
Homestead: Originals Finals	8,617 529	7,125 1,078	838	2,526 90	1,644 268	4,170 1,196	11, 572 411		419 41
Cash Desert land:	1,281	902	647	101	283	1,031	1,152	141	18
OriginalsFinals	824 265	803 464	11	$\begin{array}{c} 129 \\ 22 \end{array}$	442 162	571 195	$1,056 \\ 534$		$\frac{2}{2}$
Timber culture: OriginalsFinals	29 111	28 51	7	4 18	5 19	9 44	48 118	66	
Timber and stone: Sworn statements Cash	1,537 1,092	757 679	352	84 61	314 237	398 650	1,896 1,121		10 6
Mineral: Applications Finals	206 393	210 330		7 6	74 170	81 176	335 547		30 28
Selections: StateForest	56 22	305 311			59 219	59 219	302 114		4
Indian allotments	58 185 160	18 91 224		56 10	33 63 8	33 119 18	43 157 366	1 68	36 58
Total	15, 365	13,376	1,855	3,114	4,000	8,969	19,772	2,973	654

Field reports on alleged fraudulent entries.

	Total received.	Within coal areas.	Within reclamation projects.	Within unre- served public domain.	Within forest reserves.
Field: Forester— Adverse Favorable Agents— Adverse Favorable Coal-land cases	1,441 453 5,308 7,089 4,692	1,155 3,537	98 1,065	4,055 2,487	1,441 453

Indictments, convictions, acquittals or dismissals, fines imposed and paid, and prison sentences, June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

Offense.	Indict- ments.	Convictions.	Prison sen-tences.	Fines imposed.	Fines paid.	Acquit- tals or dis- missals.
Timber trespass Conspiracy Perjury Unlawful inclosures Subornation of perjury Embezzlement Impersonating government official. Intimidating homesteaders Falsifying accounts Securing false affidavits Misuse money, U. S. commissioner. Misuse government frank. Using mails to defraud Forgery Impersonating soldier Miscellaneous.	50 60 53 5 2 2 11 0 16 1 1	24 39 5 34 2 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 2 1 1	1 11 5 2 1 1 1 1	\$1,829.92 36,761.00 1.00 6,471.00 2,000.00	\$1,829.92 23,044.20 1.00 7,022.00 1,000.00	35 102 120 37 17 3 0 1
Total	269	114	• 27	47,064.92	32, 897. 12	338

Number and kind of patents issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Cash (timber or stone, commuted homestead, etc.)	24, 440	Choctaw scrip Porterfield scrip Ware scrip	5 1 2
Military bounty land warrant	$\begin{bmatrix} 230 \\ 700 \end{bmatrix}$	Valentine scrip Agricultural college scrip	4
Forest lieu selection			1
Timber culture	23	Wyandotte scrip	1
Indian	9,885	Crow scrip.	
Mineral	999	Industrial school for girls	1
Coal	177	State desert land segregation	5
Private land claim	88		
Railroad	83	Total	69,919
Swamp	16	Cases approved and awaiting pat-	
Special act	41	ent June 30, 1909	4, 126
Surveyor-general's scrip	60		
Sioux half-breed scrip	3	l.	74, 045

Area, by classes, of lands patented during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

[These statistics not compiled for previous years.]

	Acres.		Acres.
Commuted homestead	2, 907, 783. 09	Desert land segregation.	4, 101. 73
Timber and stone	1, 174, 791. 06	Timber culture	3, 501. 33
Desert land	195, 648. 46	Cherokee school land	212. 55
Cash, miscellaneous	101, 362, 697	State industrial school	239.97
Public sales	195, 652. 32	School land	40.09
Town site	1, 810. 547	Park site	6.42
Town lot	81. 823	Public act 150	3. 51
Homestead	3, 626, 307. 279	Private act 105	118.81
Forest lieu selection	215, 009. 18	Special act—	
Private land claim	236, 512. 44	June 4, 1884	40.00
Military bounty land	· ·	March 3, 1887	80.00
warrant	21, 621. 552	September 30, 1890.	40.00
Indian trust	1, 354, 145. 83	May 28, 1896	80. 03
Indian fee	182, 763. 808	July 1, 1898	598. 33
Mineral	50, 954. 842	March 3, 1903	80. 43
Coal	24, 853. 465	February 24, 1905	240.00
Railroad	2, 417, 322. 29	June 27, 1906	19, 137.79
Swamp	65,759.02	June 30, 1906	40.00
Surveyor-general's scrip	3,546.66	February 18, 1907	288. 67
Choctaw scrip	1, 159. 10	March 4, 1907	197. 27
Valentine scrip	92.65	April 30, 1908	471.00
Ware scrip	80.00	May 29, 1908	957.38
Sioux half-breed scrip	358.64	March 4, 1909	1.06
Porterfield scrip	40.00	-	70 000 077 004
Wyandotte scrip	40.00	Total	12, 808, 811. 084
Agricultural college			
	627 06		

				Receipts.	•		Expenses.	
Location.	Number of applications, entries, etc.	Area entered (acres).	Fees and commissions.	Sales of land.	Total.	Salaries and commis- sions of registers and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Alabama:	1.010				-			
MontgomeryAlaska:		50, 850. 68	\$7,045.31	\$22,248.14	\$29, 293. 45	\$4,702.18	\$2, 426. 50	\$7,128.68
Juneau Nome Arizona:	179 36	10, 065. 76 706. 57	1, 045. 10 200. 00	75, 115. 06 1, 785. 00	76, 160. 16 1, 985. 00	4,735.08 235.68	1,070.70	5,805.78 235.68
Phoenix. Arkansas:	3,093	468, 160. 64	30, 599. 14	77,052.73	. 107,651.87	6,000.00	3, 860. 93	9,860.93
Camden. Dardanelle. Harrison. Little Rock. California:	910 310 1,469 944	37, 259. 99 12, 156. 00 78, 985. 59 42, 818. 06	6,011.57 1,827.87 10,388.36 6,583.66	42, 935, 98 12, 058, 44 13, 731, 46 12, 582, 75	48, 947. 55 13, 886. 31 24, 119. 82 19, 166. 41	1,377.41 1,976.37 5,816.67 4,758.95	2, 430. 36 604. 04 2, 598. 31 1, 890. 67	3,807.77 2,580.41 8,414.98 6,649.62
Eureka Independence Los Angeles Oakland Redding Sacramento Susanville Visalia Colorado:	455 2, 255 916 495	32, 904. 20 294, 180. 76 665, 541. 90 90, 596. 69 31, 155. 48 35, 702. 13 64, 061. 82 75, 321. 48	3,787.88 3,831.83 14,615.18 7,112.23 5,323.63 5,342.04 4,193.87 6,584.29	59, 787, 40 39, 826, 91 120, 538, 11 32, 125, 25 40, 494, 24 30, 138, 37 31, 922, 60 32, 948, 94	63, 575, 28 43, 658, 74 135, 153, 29 39, 237, 48 45, 817, 87 35, 480, 41 36, 116, 47 39, 533, 23	5,119.27 4,234.30 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 5,448.94 4,332.24 5,980.20	521. 15 352. 43 6, 052. 68 3, 924. 25 1, 695. 21 2, 448. 75 1, 018. 45 617. 85	5, 640, 42 4, 586, 73 12, 052, 68 9, 924, 25 7, 695, 21 7, 897, 69 5, 350, 69 6, 598, 05
Del Norte Denver Durango Glenwood Hugo Lamar Leadville Montrose Pueblo Sterling Florida:	667 3,597 614 885 2,023 1,520 206 650 1,752 3,039	110, 201. 56 499, 965. 52 38, 354. 86 80, 910. 36 247, 450. 30 205, 758. 66 11, 840. 66 47, 954. 86 226, 926. 23 422, 667. 79	5,075.93 35,762.67 5,297.60 8,837.10 29,201.55 15,731.77 1,868.69 6,158.95 17,830.68 39,729.91	18, 106. 91 147, 642. 85 21, 340. 96 44, 619. 02 74, 373. 74 57, 077. 84 7, 505. 21 11, 698. 80 45, 325. 02 58, 560. 07	23, 182, 84 183, 405, 52 26, 638, 56 53, 456, 12 103, 575, 29 72, 809, 61 9, 373, 90 17, 857, 75 63, 155, 70 98, 289, 98	3,688.02 6,000.00 4,952.76 6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 2,421.18 5,931.78 6,000.00 6,000.00	305. 19 5,501. 86 1,439. 08 2,213. 13 2,575. 94 2,767. 89 25. 76 2,865. 07 4,746. 36 2,777. 31	3, 993. 21 11, 501. 86 6, 391. 84 8, 213. 13 8, 575. 94 8, 767. 89 2, 446. 94 8, 796. 85 10, 746. 36 8, 777. 31
GainesvilleIdaho:	1,419	77,781.35	9,768.42	36, 485. 03	46, 253. 45	6,000.00	4, 450. 00	10, 450. 00
Blackfoot Boise	2, 293 2, 697	305, 591. 49 591, 340. 46	26, 928. 41 25, 883. 38	54,862.29 55,725.11	81, 790. 70 81, 608. 49	6,000.00 6,000.00	2,886.35 3,628.81	8, 886. 35 9, 628. 81

0 1141	971	63, 140. 77	10, 284. 89	58,405.80	68, 690. 69	6,000.00	$2,666.20 \pm$	8,666.20	
Coeur d'Alene			14, 327. 50	30, 876. 56	45, 204. 06	6,000.00	2,785.40	8, 785. 40	
Hailey	1,537	367, 122. 97				6,000.00	3,003.18	9,003.18	
Lewiston	973	56, 248. 19	7, 983. 87	47,665.50	55, 649. 37	0,000.00	0,000.10	3,000.10	
Iowa:		/			• • • • •	1 242 22	1 00	1 045 05	
Des Moines	2.	4.04	244. 12	109.98	354.10	1,246.32	1.63	1, 247. 95	
Kansas:	471	27, 391. 71	4,500.85	16,599.34	21, 100. 19	3,802.90	1,011.23	4,814.13	
Colby	471			137, 581. 94	153, 156. 44	6,000.00	4,592.14	10, 592. 14	
Dodge City	2,022	125, 667. 26	15,574.50		5, 235. 96	1,820.34	254.08	2,074.42	
Topeka	130	8, 419. 64	1, 273. 06	3, 962. 90	9, 259. 90	1,020.01	201.00	2,011.12	
Louisiana:					10.010.	0.000.00	000 00	3,725.34	
Natchitoches	337	9, 199. 07	2, 209. 27	10,003.50	12, 212. 77	2,826.32	899.02		
New Orleans	822	25, 034. 02	5,080.86	26,059.92	31, 140. 78	4, 966. 97	2, 334. 33	7,301.30	
	022	20,000	,	·					
Michigan:	715	33,777.18	5,985.71	32, 631. 51	38, 617. 22	6,000.00	2,260.30	8, 260. 30	
Marquette	119	55, 111. 10	0,000.11	02,001.02	33,02	, , , , ,		· ·	
Minnesota:	1 70-	110 474 05	14 059 47	17 595 95	31, 578. 82	6,000.00	2,684.37	8,684.37	
Cass Lake	1,537	110, 474. 95	14, 053. 47	17,525.35			2,920.94	8, 920. 94	
Crookston	1,112	71, 014. 68	11, 232. 45	3,877.07	15, 109. 52	6,000.00			
Duluth	3,686	190, 793. 87	23, 611. 23	324, 665. 27	348, 276. 50	6,000.00	4,033.00	10,033.00	
Mississippi:	′						2 222 42	0.000.00	
Jackson	845	35, 274. 44	4,957.56	12,653.78	17,611.34	3,690.58	2,602.48	6,293.06	
	0.10	33,=72.			- 1				
Missouri:	1,050	53, 330. 91	5,359.25	32, 194. 76	37, 554. 01	4,753.15	1, 143. 44	5, 896. 59	
Springfield	1,000	00,000.01	0,000.20	02, 10 1. 10	- 1/	1	1		
Montana:	1 000	102 601 66	15,640.32	9,778.01	25, 418. 33	6,000.00	2,836.16	8,836.16	
Billings	1,020	123, 681. 66			57,600.83	6,000.00	1,738.53	7,738.53	
Bozeman	997	155, 782. 05	14, 385. 44	43, 215. 39	52, 188. 73	6,000.00	3, 161. 36	9, 161. 36	
Glasgow	1,463	232, 162. 68	17,507.54	34, 681. 19			3, 120. 50	9, 120. 50	
Great Falls	3,702	588, 304. 21	27, 440. 47	86, 509. 60	113, 950. 07	6,000.00			
Helena	1,256	161, 139. 36	13, 174. 81	72,728.56	85,903.37	6,000.00	2, 673. 32	8,673.32	
Kalispell	380	19, 383. 29	3, 371. 31	22,342.95	25, 714. 26	3,898.10	1,232.77	5, 130. 87	
Kalls pell	2,774	335,608.26	27, 963. 61	123,806.08	151, 769. 69	6,000.00	2,665.56	8,665.56	
Lewistown	2,345	701, 304. 65	40, 514. 06	64,070.34	104, 584. 40	6,000.00	2,721.72	8,721.72	
Miles City			6, 315. 97	53, 142. 55	59, 458. 52	6,000.00	3,084.81	9,084.81	
Missoula	648	143, 539. 39	0,010.01	00,112.00	00, 100.02	0,000.00	,		
Nebraska:	4 0 40	204 455 55	01 071 70	20 202 16	54, 134. 95	6,000.00	3,606.34	9,606.34	
Alliance	1,949	684, 475. 57	21,851.79	32, 283. 16			1,689.96	7,387.96	
Broken Bow	1,085	472, 440. 55	12,605.04	15, 428. 33	28, 033. 37	5, 698. 00			
Lincoln	320	50, 321. 32	2,778.96	9,980.79	12,759.75	2,494.48	35.89	2,530.37	
North Platte	910	274, 698. 95	11, 395. 52	15, 683. 37	27,078.89	5,983.40	1,575.63	7,559.03	
O'Neill.	480	113, 312. 47	5, 281. 40	7,703.24	12, 984. 64	3,775.18	1,320.77	5,095.95	
Valentine	1,033	384, 623. 24	11, 463. 63	26, 693. 86	38, 157. 49	5,942.42	1,560.00	7,502.42	
	1,000	001,020.21	21, 100, 00	20,000.00		,	· ·		
Nevada:	001	78, 190. 07	6,810.24	74, 440. 99	81, 251. 23	6,000.00	2,685.90	8,685.90	
Carson City	901	10, 190.01	0,010.21	71, 110. 55	01,201.20	3,000,00			
New Mexico:	2 222	200 000 01	01 094 77	94, 276. 90	115, 311. 67	6,000.00	5,625.34	11,625.34	
Clayton	2,060	260,060.91	21, 034. 77		110, 011.07	6,000.00	1,616.35	7,616.35	
Las Cruces	1,178	199, 203. 22	11,023.33	33, 402. 40	44, 425. 73	6,000.00			
Roswell	5,733	915, 776. 89	72, 542. 50	203, 676. 08	276, 218. 58	6,000.00	7,571.25	13,571.25	
Santa Fe.		904, 891.46	51, 247. 97	69, 153. 27	120, 401. 24	6,000.00	5,033.40	11,033.40	
Tucumcari		262, 866. 70	28, 033. 75	145, 268. 76	173, 302. 51	6,000.00	5,675.28	11,675.28	
North Dakota:	-, . ~ 1								
Diamoral	3,698	195, 126. 75	33, 414. 44	234, 208. 09	267, 622. 53	6,000.00	5,485.95	11, 485. 95	
Bismarck		39,661.83	7, 665. 47	58, 098. 42	65, 763. 89	6,000.00	4,655.26	10, 655. 26	
Devils Lake		289, 461. 60	29, 221. 80		185, 187. 37	6,000.00		11, 322.07	
Dickinson	2,612	209, 401.00	23, 221.00	100, 000.01	100, 101.01	0,000.00	, 0,022.01	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

	,					 		
				Receipts.			Expenses.	
Location.	Number of applications, entries, etc.	Area entered (acres).	Fees and commissions.	Sales of land.	Total.	Salaries and commis- sions of registers and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
North Dolote Continued		•						
North Dakota—Continued. Fargo. Minot. Williston. Oklahoma:	2,946	29, 241. 94 79, 377. 80 244, 583. 52	\$6,672.84 13,903.34 28,162.83	\$44, 919. 14 251, 638. 87 418, 815. 23	\$51, 591. 98 265, 542. 21 446, 978. 06	\$6,000.00 6,000.00 5,741.67	\$1,074.10 7,416.86 5,853.83	\$7,074.10 13,416.86 11,595.50
El Reno	1,250 $2,905$	9, 252. 15 53, 083. 91 51, 811. 25 183, 187. 34	6, 196, 78 8, 528, 76 18, 348, 13 28, 927, 50	48, 856, 35 25, 014, 43 224, 175, 19 197, 104, 47	55, 053, 13 33, 543, 19 242, 523, 32 226, 031, 97	6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 5,725.00	1,791.07 4,679.79 4,926.09 6,456.23	7,791.07 10,679.79 10,926.09 12,181.23
Oregon: Burns La Grande Lakeview	1,292 2,186 1,125	318, 087. 27 175, 340. 35 163, 316. 16	11, 096. 84 17, 734. 25 10, 520. 01	44,789.80 172,978.44 87,280.29	55, 886. 64 190, 712. 69 97, 800. 30	6,000.00 5,741.67 5,240.48	1,592.28 4,111.55 1,848.30	7,592.28 9,853.22 7,088.78
Roseburg The Dalles South Dakota:	1,062 3,538 1,759	84, 392. 04 217, 835. 96 128, 025. 35	10, 555. 48 25, 066. 55 12, 780. 62	60, 447. 42 394, 189. 91 111, 493. 70	71,002.90 419,256.46 124,274.32	6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00	2, 356. 14 6, 985. 38 3, 612. 39	8, 356. 14 12, 985. 38 9, 612. 39
Aberdeen Chamberlain Gregory Lemmon Mitchell	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,381 \\ 1,935 \\ 6,434 \end{bmatrix}$	14, 854. 11 123, 423. 42 261, 691. 35 601, 463. 56	3, 045. 13 13, 851. 28 25, 493. 29 54, 561. 16	32, 251. 10 130, 616. 36 723. 01 273, 521. 90	35, 296. 23 144, 467. 24 26, 216. 30 328, 083. 06	$ \begin{array}{c c} 3,691.84 \\ 6,000.00 \\ 1,783.34 \\ 6,000.00 \end{array} $	1, 158. 08 4, 762. 31 1, 487. 15 4, 970. 58	4,849.92 10,762.31 3,270.49 10,970.58
Rapid City. Utah:	3,884 7,870	9, 134. 47 229, 289. 74 928, 194. 06	2, 268. 05 26, 926. 86 71, 728. 88	2, 431. 11 185, 389. 03 223, 317. 39	4, 699. 16 212, 315. 89 295, 046. 27	2, 425. 40 6, 000. 00 6, 000. 00	1,725.63 5,492.82 8,567.30	4, 151. 03 11, 492. 82 14, 567. 30
Salt Lake City. Vernal. Washington:	486	541, 506. 92 78, 136. 81	16, 323. 57 6, 960. 12	223, 152. 73 1, 881. 77	239, 476. 30 8, 841. 89	6,000.00 4,540.92	3, 368. 74 1, 620. 00	9, 368. 74 6, 160. 92
North Yakima Olympia Seattle Spokane	143 681 2, 004	71, 362, 28 7, 288, 86 45, 793, 79 140, 108, 81	8, 055. 67 1, 341. 88 4, 658. 62 21, 636. 72	43, 589, 46 6, 557, 88 73, 543, 97 89, 784, 13	51, 645. 13 7, 899. 76 78, 202. 59 111, 420. 85	6,000.00 2,153.04 6,000.00 6,000.00	3, 025. 90 578. 05 3, 133. 96 5, 444. 70	9,025.90 2,731.09 9,133.96 11,444.70
Vancouver. Walla Walla. Waterville. Wisconsin:	833	81,997.15 87,795.46 158,341.16	7, 953. 90 11, 491. 88 20, 027. 17	94, 621. 57 45, 695. 80 68, 293. 86	102, 575. 47 57, 187. 68 88, 321. 03	6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00	2,897.70 3,538.50 3,498.89	8, 897. 70 9, 538. 50 9, 498. 89
Wausau	788	19, 061. 18	5, 217. 56	9, 872. 38	15,089.94	4,929.34	1,469.74	6, 399. 08

Wyoming: Buffalo Cheyenne Douglas Evanston Lander Sundance	1, 187 1, 618 1, 434 537 1, 091 1, 582	111, 978. 97 251, 792. 15 189, 252. 84 92, 883. 17 81, 794. 31 169, 778. 52	9, 043. 49 21, 683. 13 14, 285. 87 5, 316. 45 8, 592. 79 16, 003. 52	105, 392. 66 96, 752. 86 38, 445. 45 20, 288. 01 56, 296. 51 74, 249. 54	114, 436. 15 118, 435. 99 52, 731. 32 25, 604. 46 64, 889. 30 90, 253. 06	6,000.00 6,000.00 6,000.00 4,607.82 6,000.00 6,000.00	2,113.95 2,410.34 1,481.36 205.68 1,784.28 1,885.57	8, 113. 95 8, 410. 34 7, 481. 36 4, 813. 50 7, 784. 28 7, 885. 57
Total	166,857	19, 654, 580. 76	1,536,890.67	7, 698, 337. 03	9, 235, 227. 70	547, 189. 71	296, 906. 13	844,095.84
	RECA	PITULATION	BY STATES.		•			
Alabama. Alaska Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Florida Idaho Iowa Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming Total Swamp lands patented Sales of Indian lands Depredations, government property, copies of records, reclamation water-right charges, etc.	3, 093 3, 633 6, 162 14, 953 1, 419 8, 471 2 2, 623 1, 159 715 6, 335 845 1, 050 14, 585 5, 777 901 15, 347 16, 171 10, 036 10, 962 23, 116 2, 290 7, 550 788 7, 449	168, 638. 63				}		\$7, 128. 68 6, 041. 46 9, 860. 93 21, 452. 78 59, 745. 72 78, 211. 33 10, 450. 00 44, 969. 94 1, 247. 95 17, 480. 69 11, 026. 64 8, 260. 30 27, 638. 31 6, 293. 06 5, 896. 59 75, 132. 83 39, 682. 07 8, 685. 90 55, 521. 62 65, 549. 74 41, 578. 18 55, 488. 19 60, 064. 45 15, 529. 66 60, 270. 74 6, 399. 08 44, 489. 00
manon water right ones got, occasion			4 700 000 07	7 000 007 00	11 000 240 79	547 180 71	296 906 13	844, 095, 84

19, 892, 503. 76

166,857

844,095.84

296, 906. 13

7, 698, 337. 03

1,536,890.67

11, 900, 249. 78 | 547, 189. 71

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued. RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES.

								Sales of l	and—							
State or Territory.		At public a	uction.	Subje	ibject to preemption entry.		Timber and stone.			Mineral.			Coal.			Sales of abandoned military reservations.
	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En- tries.	Acres.	Amount.	reservations.
AlabamaAlaskaArizonaArkansas	$\frac{1}{2}$		244. 48							34 120	3, 793. 44 6, 537. 93	\$13, 485. 00 31, 352. 50		6, 317. 05	\$63, 170. 58	
California. Colorado. Florida. Idaho.	79 204 5	5, 136. 49 19, 043. 34 313. 32	8, 881. 00 31, 994. 00 404. 06				438 131 64	59, 205. 63 15, 085. 33 7, 736. 95	147, 567. 86 33, 819. 70 19, 312. 44	7 162 299	580. 00 19, 990. 07 8, 059. 98	1, 450. 00 64, 417. 50 36, 770. 00	26	4, 326. 41		
Iowa Kansas Louisiana		4. 04 5, 580. 78				\$200.00	123		21, 822, 79	97	5, 136. 56	21,925.00				20, 521. 03
Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri	16 24	446. 33 1, 224. 12	2, 177. 05				1,037	11, 929. 05 124, 479. 93 619. 56	29, 817. 65 311, 063. 61		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••		••••••	
Montana Nebraska Nevada New Mexico	468 20	26, 203. 74 65, 998. 68 1, 521. 74	2, 283. 05						97, 893. 50	285	14, 167. 74	32, 910. 22 69, 040. 00 12, 797. 50			43,965.20	2,711.60
North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota	326	36, 238. 68 28, 600. 75 57, 310. 15	91, 430. 64 		• • • • • • • •		$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 & 193 \end{array}$	400.00 40.00 281,898.63	1,000.00 100.00 696,708.00	1 27	160.00 2,515.02	400.00 11,095.00	14	736. 70	800.00	139. 20
Utah. Washington. Wisconsin. Wyoming.	3 205 1	280.00 13,882.49	350.00 28,622.38 200.00	2	316.75	395. 94	5 590 27	10, 518, 29 360, 00 66, 464, 03 1, 763, 11	900.00 165,352.36 4,407.78	151 23	6, 700. 05 1, 402. 78	33, 455. 00 5, 967. 50	7 46 18	6,920.52	178, 818. 05	97. 60 204. 78
Total			22, 198. 08 515, 704. 18		8, 315. 87	10, 394. 83	6,007	34, 309. 76 722, 893. 18	86, 494. 05 1, 798, 847. 98			$\frac{11,829.60}{351,329.82}$	213		103, 149. 70 556, 502. 03	1, 216. 73 26, 211. 95

	Excess pa	ayments on ad other ent	homestead ries.			Desert-la	nd entries.		
State or Territory.				Enti	ries.	Area	· .	Amo	ant.
,	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.
Alabama	79	149. 02	\$186.65			Acres.	Acres.		
Alaska Arizona	63	131.76	187. 40	710	14	141, 887. 00	1,839.03	\$35, 472. 22	\$1,844.58
ArkansasCaliforniaColorado	58 151 639	313.30 621.09 2,222.00	391. 65 975. 81 3, 398. 79	1,509 2,114	427 125	340, 410. 71 423, 477. 95	68, 336. 41 21, 615. 24	85, 088. 59 105, 887. 00	68, 334. 49 21, 615. 24
Florida	161 248	266. 39 875. 37	335. 53 1, 158. 10	1,056	142	166, 955. 37	19, 922. 08	41, 659. 46	18,920.47
Iowa Kansas	38	158. 05 115. 87	265. 33 170. 78						
Michigan	17 64 39	60.57 362.89 72.74	75.81 456.69 80.30						
Missouri Montana	9 489 354	35.56 2,127.00 1,496.90	43. 46 4, 094. 54 1, 915. 27	1,438	466	253, 906. 86	81,572.30	63, 479. 17	81,579.05
Nevada	. 9 540 . 310	80.00 1,551.93 1,442.30	124. 65 1, 955. 92 2, 644. 74	60 630 7	6 81 10	12,591.26 103,852.31 1,120.00	861.33 14,179.55 1,740.17	3, 147. 93 25, 963. 18 280. 00	$\begin{array}{c} 861.33 \\ 14,187.05 \\ 1,757.21 \end{array}$
Oklahoma. Oregon South Dakota. Utah	518	69. 28 1, 002. 21 1, 847. 29 112. 40	\$6.70 1,526.94 2,208.84 167.07	579 872 219	61 46 20	85, 219. 52 134, 248. 59 34, 389. 53	8,320.73 8,234.77 2,241.75	21,304.91 33,528.90 8,597.39	8, 320. 73 8, 234. 80 2, 242. 21
Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	. 172 . 10	865.51 58.84 1,222.17	1,337.97 112.90 1,731.12	425 704	308	68, 156. 08 111, 266. 46	2,919.95 48,394.86	17, 038. 91 27, 776. 87	2, 919. 95 48, 265. 77
Total	4,566	17, 260. 44	25, 632. 96	10,323	1,729	1,877,481.64	280, 178. 17	469, 224. 53	279,082.88

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES—Continued.

	Homestead entries.												
State or Territory.	- Entries.				Area.		Amount.						
	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.				
labama. laska	570 8	367	125	47,810.53 467,90	34, 488. 54	12,026.67	\$4,984.15 80.10	\$862.68	\$14, 976. 35				
rizona	1,836	154	44	259, 106.69	21,074.90	6,222.62	26, 929. 34	815.65	7,946.03				
rkansas		1,355	254	153, 568. 70	156, 357. 42	28,855.83	15, 305. 86	3,908.16	35, 992. 53				
alifornia	1,526 8,347	396 1,009	60	216, 699. 40	55, 325. 62	7,900.35	24, 152. 58	2, 475. 33	11,747.56				
oloradolorida	605	$\frac{1,009}{385}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 902 \\ 95 \end{array} $	1,346,261.21 67,670.50	152, 492. 75 49, 934. 66	$141,230.87 \\ 12,171.45$	142,110.09 6,443.63	6, 483. 04 1, 249. 36	203, 601. 59				
daho.	4,483	873	193	587, 198. 56	123, 062. 95	25, 317. 91	61,931.55	5, 385. 06	15, 194, 49 33, 967, 89				
owa	1, 100		1	001,100.00	120,002.00	52.43	01, 551. 00)	0, 500.00	65. 54				
Cansas	1,053	688	719	155, 857. 83	105,843.73	109, 618. 02	14,807.57	3,356.37	149,290.25				
ouisiana	351	372	144	25, 477. 44	31, 178. 32	10, 541. 81	2,940.60	945. 41	14,069.85				
fichigan	210	125	26	21, 568. 13	13,409.38	1,926.44	2,113.11	336.06	2,408.08				
finnesota	1,996	1,679	221	233, 587. 95	222, 536. 57	25, 858. 23	22, 446. 52	5, 975. 12	33,748.36				
[ississippi		265	68	29, 014. 75	24,329.10	6, 624. 10	3, 277. 37	611.71	8, 253. 5				
Iissouri		407	279	27, 855. 06	38, 405. 68	00.040.07	2,997.52	1,030.09	101 089 0				
Jebraska	7, 484 4, 109	1,037 759	573 56	1,159,486.15 1,913,713.42	156, 444. 63 156, 972. 15	86, 943. 85 6, 766. 87	132, 444. 59	8,070.89	131,357.60				
Jevada	207	23	3	27,200.22	3, 550. 29	333.30	56,940.35 3,082.86	3, 128. 34 171. 45	9,830.73 533.28				
New Mexico.	9,634	1,195	2,422	1,585,367.19	188, 014. 94	377, 306. 53	158, 286. 74	7,103.59	471,751.5				
North Dakota	5,655	4,210	4,989	786, 416. 70	647,148.11	630, 489. 19	79, 996. 22	24, 053. 86	1,055,698.77				
klahoma	2,094	5,166	2,712	266, 888. 59	786, 189. 90	396, 287. 64	24, 319. 95	19, 588. 83	491, 214. 58				
regon	2,983	1,185	455	400, 169. 69	177, 241. 89	69, 184. 02	43, 968. 13	7, 509. 75	91, 448. 5				
outh Dakota		1,013	6,400	1,913,295.51	151,722.41	993, 405. 76	169, 794. 04	3,963.54	632, 760. 03				
tah	832	37	$\frac{2}{1}$	135, 722. 31	5, 634. 62	240.00	14, 229. 38	223.18	300.0				
Vashington	2,714	1,727	412	357, 978. 59	253, 568. 38	59,738.72	42, 054. 29	13,806.62	112, 384. 79				
Visconsin Vyoming		$\begin{array}{c} 447 \\ 636 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 45 \\ 336 \end{array}$	16, 882. 39 566, 880. 79	47, 973. 33 96, 566. 52	3, 101. 27 52, 071. 54	2,080.80 59,431.72	1,904.15 $3,873.32$	5, 151. 70 88, 563. 11				
'Total	75,445	25, 510	21,257	12,302,146.20	3,699,466.79	3,064,215.42	1,117,149.06	126, 831. 56	3,622,256.66				

	Applications.					Filings. Fees								ees.	Coal land.							
State or Ter- ritory.	For timber and stone lands.				Mineral protests.		Preemption.		Homestead.		Coal land.		Reservoir.		Town site.		Cancella- tion.	Received for reduc- ing testi- mony to writing, etc.	App	lica	Adv	
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.
A la la casa a	20	\$360.00																\$834.48	65	\$650	1	\$10
Alabama Alaska Arizona	36	\$300.00	44 105	\$440 1,050	2 18	\$20 180			15	\$45	15	\$45	6	\$18	3	\$9		792.15 3,783.44				
Arkansas California	167 550	1,670.00 5,490.00	13 150	130	17 33	170 330	91	\$273	4 174	14 12 522	5 96	15 288	25	75	2	6	\$201	8, 486. 66 8, 931. 57				
Colorado Florida Idaho	219 74 406	2, 190. 00 740. 00 4, 060. 00	295 5 96	2,950 50 960	8	80			3	9	17	51			2	6	1 14	1,233.43 4,987.74 244.12				
Iowa Kansas	400						31	62	6	12							57	3,045.47 2,094.12				
Louisiana Michigan	131 176,	1,310.00 1,760.00							1	2								1,774.54 5,698.59				
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri	1 / .	12, 430. 00 110. 00									100	210	20	60			16	900. 48 1,331. 64 6,385. 60				
Montana Nebraska	396	3,960.00	141	1,410	9	90	74	222 	$\begin{array}{c c} 39 \\ 26 \\ 1 \end{array}$	117 52 3	106	318	20 4 2	8 6			16	5, 227. 41 244. 93	1			
New Mexico		10.00	273	2,730 410	26 6	260 60			$\begin{array}{c c} 62 \\ 20 \end{array}$	186 40	13 81	39 162	15 70	45 140			1	6,375.99 13,464.13 10,497.59				
North Dakota. Oklahoma Oregon	. 1	10.00	1 19	10 190					6 8	12 23	9 64	27 128	96	192			9.	7,380.57				
South Dakota. Utah	154	1,537.50	24 145	240 1,450 360	$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 20 \\ 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 200 \\ 30 \end{bmatrix}$	2	6	315	630	28 118	84 354			1	3	5	1,046.70 8,877.93				
Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	. 34	8,500.00 340.00 3,560.00	36	280	1	10			25	75		936	31	93			$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	878. 61 4, 373. 21				
Total		72, 487. 50	1,416	14, 160	144	1,440	198	563	714	1,760	866	2,453	269	637	8	24	325	127, 518.35	65	650	1	10

Sales of Indian lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

•	Entries or partial payments.	Area.	Receipts—sales and interest.
Alabama: Montgomery—Cherokee Indian school lands California:	1	A cres. 80. 18	\$100.23
Eureka— Klamath River Indian Reservation	4	100.00	
Round Valley Indian Reservation	1 1	120.00	300.00 34.50
Oakland—Round Valley Indian Reservation	34		2,480.24
Durango— Southern Ute, under act Feb. 20, 1895	01 .	F 0.45 F1	
Ceded Ute, under acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882. Glenwood Springs—Ute, under acts June 15, 1880, and	81 22	7,847.71 2,933.01	7,686.80 1,131.13
July 28, 1882. Montrose—Ute, under acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882.	$ \begin{array}{r} 265 \\ 409 \end{array} $	34,734.34 45,532.72	22,758.27 39,052. 0 3
Idaho: Blackfoot—Shoshone and Bannock Indian lands (town		-5,552.72	30,002.00
lots) Kansas:	(11-)		110.00
Dodge City—Osage trust and diminished reserve lands	87	4,768.57	8,677.23
Osage trust and diminished reserve lands.	3	120.86	389. 56
Kansas trust and diminished reserve lands Osage ceded	1	7.10	19. 53
Minnesota: Cass Lake—Chippewa Indian lands.	145	1.10	8.88
Duluth—Chippewa Indian lands Crookston—	93	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	24, 740. 95 7, 703. 69
Red Lake Indian Reservation lands Chippewa Indian lands Montana:	397 390		93, 832. 20 50, 337. 78
Billings—Crow Indian ceded lands Nebraska:	458		80, 439. 09
O'Neill—Omaha Indian lands	1		1,205.20
Oklahoma: El Reno			1,200.20
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 745 \end{bmatrix}$	237. 65	1, 188. 55 140, 511. 75
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian lands Kiowa and Apache Indians, under act Mar. 27, 1908 Oregon:	$\begin{bmatrix} 2,371 \\ 1,503 \end{bmatrix}$		1,242,671.00 87,093.16
La Grande—Umatilla Indian Reservation lands	40	4, 533. 43	6, 513. 33
North Dakota: Devils Lake—Sioux Indian lands.	261	196. 27	
South Dakota: Gregory—Sioux Indian lands, Rosebud Reservation	.,		34, 878. 27
Mitchell—Sioux Indian lands, Rosebud Reservation	3,159 468	51, 509. 61	588, 733. 48 68, 142. 01
Pierre—Lower Brulé Indian Reservation	437		45, 677. 58
Vernal—Uintah Valley Indian Reservation Washington:	128	158. 34	17, 689. 38
Spokane—Colville Indian Reservation	131 107	11, 369. 99 4, 488. 85	33, 538. 82 8, 100. 04
Lander—Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation lands.	577	:	35, 306. 40
Total	12,355	168, 638. 63	2,651,051.08

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THE UNAPPROPRIATED PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

BY COUNTIES, LAND DISTRICTS AND STATES, ON JULY 1, 1909

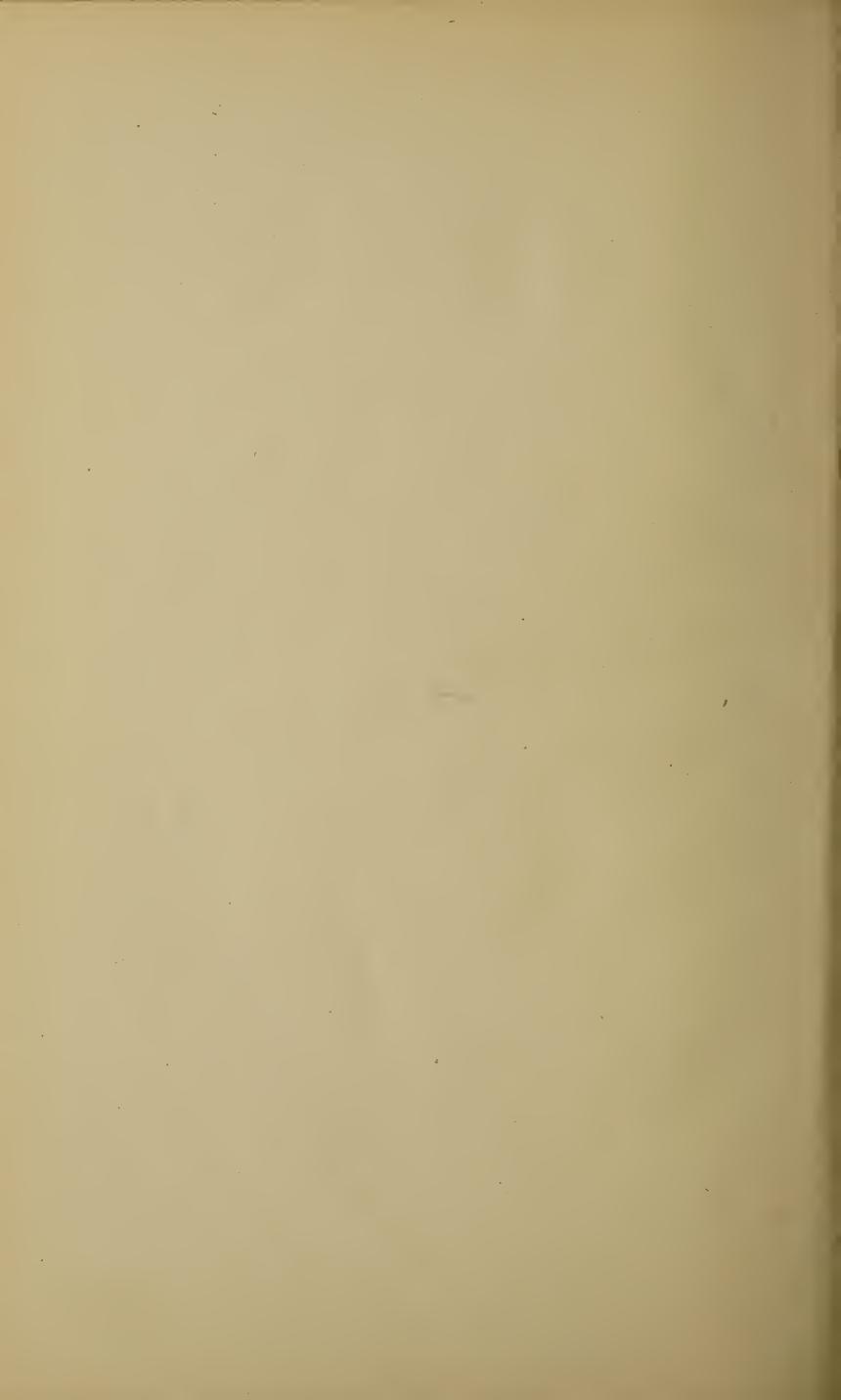


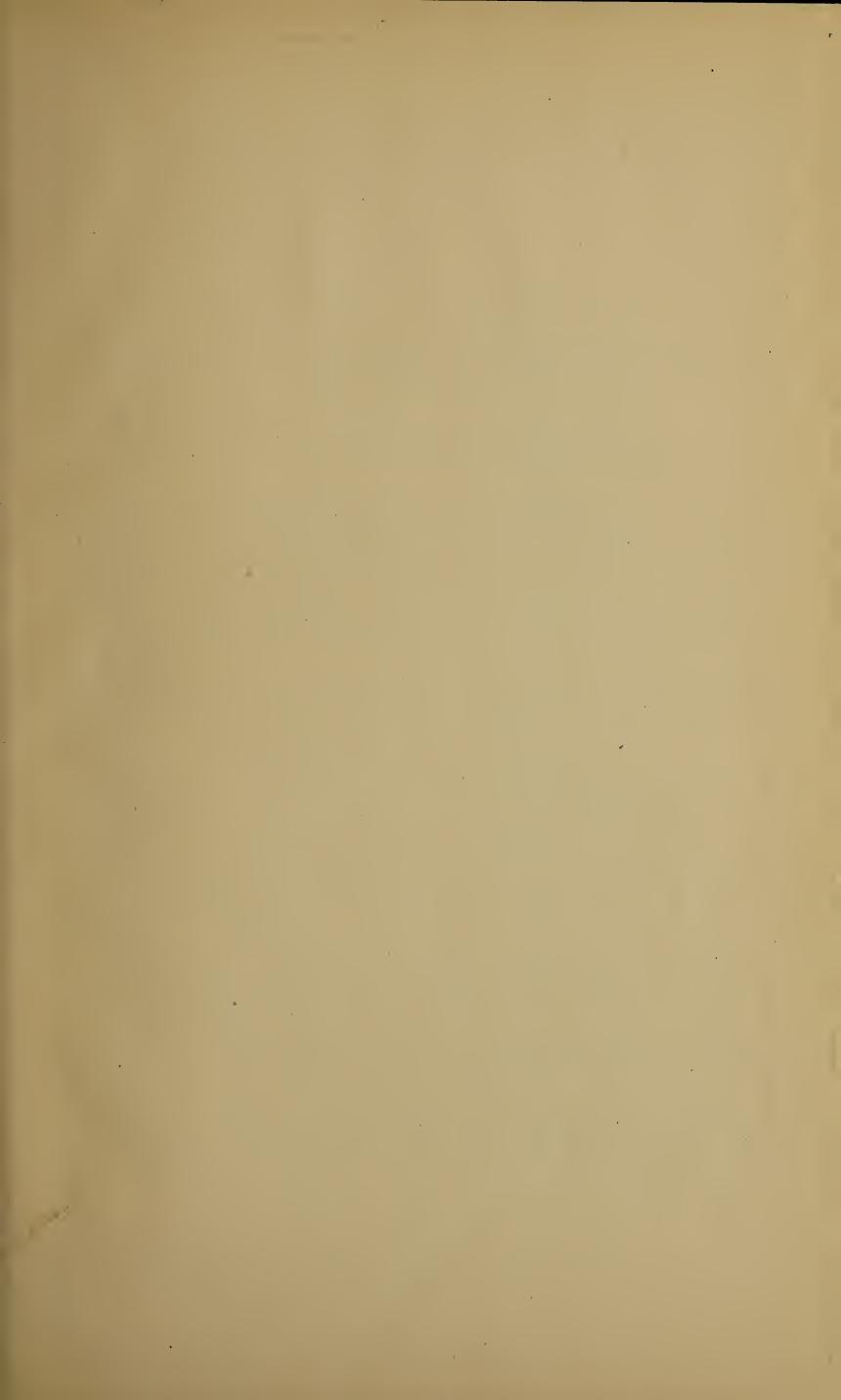
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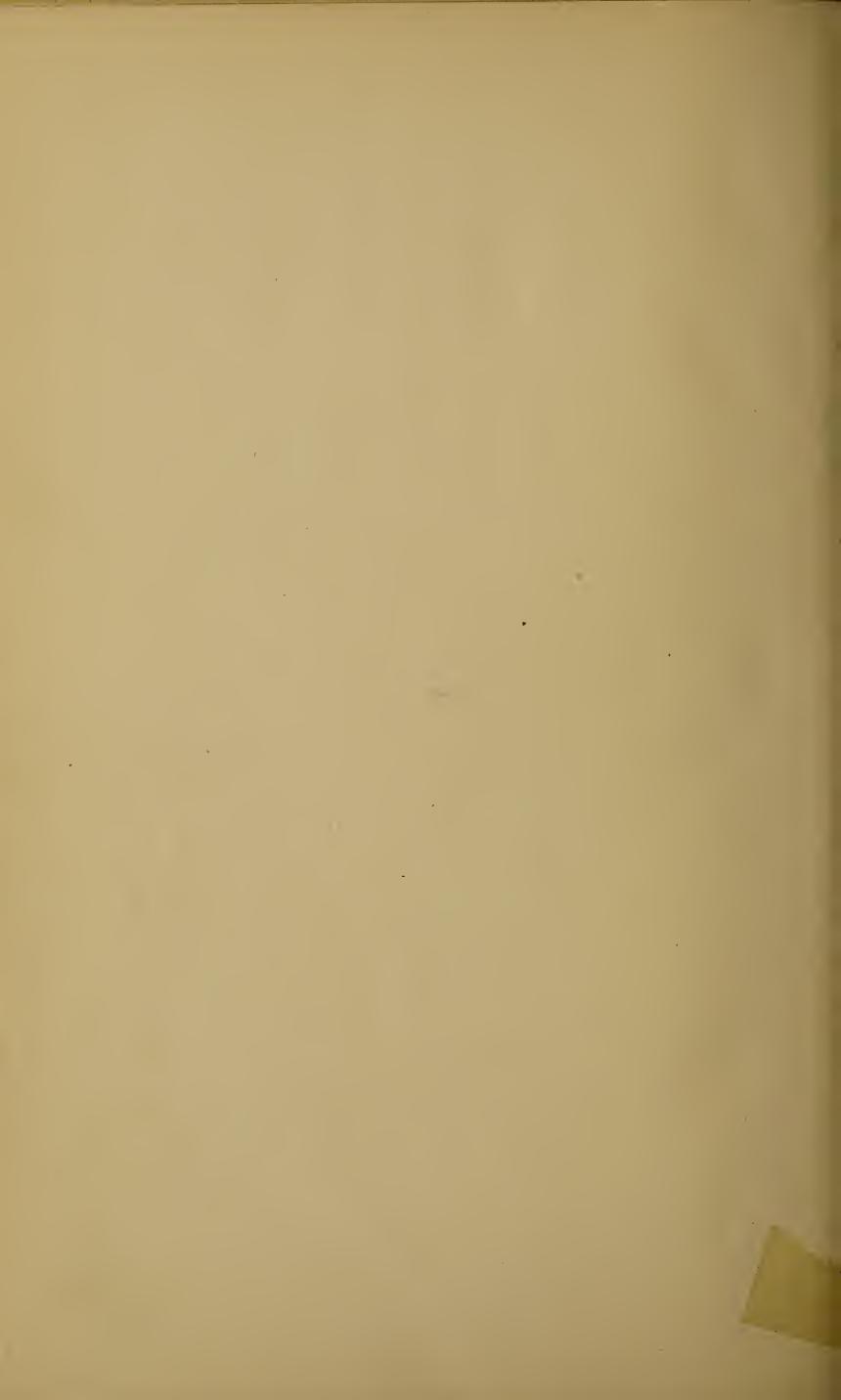


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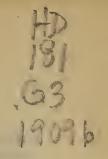






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VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, July 1, 1909.

The following tables, based on reports furnished by the district land offices, show, by States, Territories, land districts, and counties, the area of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, surveyed and unsurveyed, and a brief description of the character of the vacant lands. No more specific description of the character of the land, climate, water, or timber can be given by the General Land Office. Counties and States in which there are no unappropriated lands are omitted.

A township diagram, showing only entered lands in any township, can be procured by sending \$1 to the register and receiver of the land office for that district. The diagram required should be specified by

township and range number.

While the figures in the tables may not be absolutely correct, owing to liability to error in a work of such magnitude and to the necessity of making estimates of unsurveyed lands, it is believed that they afford a close approximation to the actual areas. The statement is intended to inform correspondents and the general public as to whether there is much or little public land in the several land States and Territories and the land districts therein and in particular counties or localities.

Before entry personal inspection of the lands should be made to ascertain if they are suitable, and when the applicant is satisfied on this point entry can be made at the local land office in the manner prescribed by law, under the direction of the local land officers, who will give full information. Should anyone desire information in regard to vacant lands in any district before going there for a personal inspection, he should address the register and receiver of the proper local land office, who will give full information regarding vacant lands and the steps necessary to be taken in making entry.

All vacant unappropriated public lands, nonmineral and nonsaline

in character, are subject to entry under the homestead laws.

ALABAMA.

Land district and	Area una	ppropriated a served.	and unre-	. Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Montgomery:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Baldwin			2,700	Marshy pine lands.
Barbour			280 200	Agricultural lands, hilly. Mountainous.
BibbBlount			760	Do.
Bullock	40		40	Pine lands, sandy soil.
Butler	. 160		160	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
Calhoun	3,000		$\frac{3,000}{1,000}$	Hilly, diversity of soil. Mountainous.
Cherokee			480	Pine lands, sandy.
Choctaw			3,900	Timbered, sandy soil.
Clarke	600		600	Pine and agricultural.
Clay	4,400		4,400	Hilly and broken, mountainous.
Cleburne Colbert	6,000		6,000 600	Do. Mountainous.
Conecuh			40	Oak, hickory, pine lands; sandy loam.
Coosa	2,000		2,000	Uneven, sandy soil.
Covington	. 600		600	Level, sandy.
Crenshaw	40		1 000	Hilly, sandy. Mountainous.
Cullman	1,000 200		$1,000 \\ 200$	Pine lands, level, sandy.
Dekalb	1,000		1,000	Mountainous.
Elmore	. 240		240	Pine lands, varied soil.
Escambia	. 560		560	Pine lands, light, sandy.
Etowah	$\frac{480}{1,280}$		$\frac{480}{1,280}$	Mountainous. Mountainous, hilly.
Fayette Franklin	2,100		2,100	Mountainous.
Geneva			160	Pine lands, light, sandy.
Greene	_ 240		240	Black prairie.
Hale	40		40	Hilly, broken, sandy.
Henry Houston	760		760 440	Broken, sandy soil.
Jackson			5,000	Mountainous.
Lamar			2,000	Do.
Lauderdale			8,000	Barren.
Lawrence			3,000	Mountainous. Barren.
Limestone Madison			6,800	Do.
Marengo	. 40		40	Pine land, level, sandy.
· Marion	. 9,000		9,000	Mountainous.
Marshall	3,000		3,000	Do.
Mobile	5,540		5,540	Flat, sandy, part marshy. Broken, hilly, sandy.
Morgan			1,440	Mountainous.
PerryPickens.			80	Hilly, pine lands.
Pickens	1,200		1,200	Pine lands, hilly, sandy.
Pike Randolph	$\frac{40}{360}$		$\frac{40}{360}$	Pine lands, rolling. Mountainous, hilly, rocky.
Russell	300		80	Pine lands, undulating.
St Clair			1,240	Mountainous, hilly; varied soil.
Shelby	. 880		880	Hilly, rough; varied soil.
Sumter			$\begin{array}{c} 320 \\ 2,700 \end{array}$	Undulating; soil sandy and red. Mountainous, hilly; varied soil.
Talladega Tallapoosa	2,700		2,700	Hilly; red and gray sandy soil.
Tuscaloosa	1,200		1, 200	Hilly, broken, diversified soil.
Walker	160		160	Do.
Washington	9,000		9,000	Pine lands, rolling. Uneven pine lands, sandy.
Wilcox Winston	9,000		9,000	Mountainous.
WIII300II			0,000	-
State total	. 106, 220		106, 220	

ARIZONA.

Land district and	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Phoenix: Apache. Cochise. Coconino. Gila. Graham Maricopa. Mohave. Navajo. Pima. Pinal. Santa Cruz. Yavapai Yuma. Territory total.	1,577,162 2,371,337 163,689 843,103 1,023,296 983,328 1,288,773 1,102,040 552,907 208,940 996,954 600,781	Acres. 491,148 1,178,737 2,419,200 1,217,810 1,230,645 3,372,917 6,772,972 399,456 3,674,257 1,795,233 56,477 2,068,291 4,943,831 29,620,974	Acres. 1,512,302 2,755,899 4,790,537 1,381,499 2,073,748 4,396,213 7,756,300 1,688,229 4,776,297 2,348,140 265,417 3,065,245 5,544,612	Mountainous, arid; grazing and timber. Mountainous and grazing lands. Mountainous, grazing, timber. Arid and broken. Mountainous, grazing, and arid lands. Arid, grazing, broken. Do. Do. Mountainous, arid, and grazing lands. Arid and grazing lands. Mountainous, arid, and grazing lands. Mountainous, timber, grazing. Arid, grazing, broken.

ARKANSAS.

Camden:				
Ashley	372		372	Rolling, second and third rate soil.
Bradley			685	Swampy.
Calhoun			977	Do. '
Clark			1,043	Broken.
Cleveland			588	Rolling, second and third rate soil.
Columbia	1,058		1,058	Rolling.
Dallas	84		84	Swampy.
	440		440	Rolling.
DrewGarland	15,208		15,208	Mountainous.
	380		380	Timber.
Hempstead	6,310		6,310	Mountainous.
Hot Spring	7,981		7,981	Very broken.
Howard	845		845	Level and poor.
Lafayette	346		346	Swampy.
Little River	1,232		1,232	Do.
Miller	100 024		102,934	Mountainous.
Montgomery	102,934		405	Timber.
Nevada	405		255	Do.
Quachita	255		11,034	Mountainous.
Pike	11,034		145,887	Do.
Polk	145,887			Do. Do.
Saline	1,689		1,689	
Scott	6,592		$\frac{6,592}{6,757}$	Very mountainous.
Sevier	6,757		6,757 915	Swampy.
Union	915		910	Flat and swampy.
Total	314,017		314,017	
Harrison:	40 500		19 760	Productive; mountainous, timbered, and
Baxter	48,760	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	48,760	mineral.
Benton	7,320		7,320	Do.
Boone	10,860		10,860	Do.
Carroll	23,320		23,320	Do.
Crawford	360		360	Do.
Franklin	1,800		1,800	Do.
Fulton	23,960		23,960	Do.
	2,200		2,200	Do.
Independence Izard	18,960		18,960	Do.
			800	Do.
Johnson	28,000		28,000	Do.
Madison			14,080	Mountainous, mineral.
Marion	45,980		45,980	Productive; mountainous, timbered, and
Newton	10,000			mineral.
Searcy	38,000		38,000	Do.
Stone	4 ~ ' 0 0 0		15,060	Do.
Van Buren			3,500	Productive; mountainous.
Washington	19,140		19,140	Productive; timbered.
Washington	10,210			
Total	302,100		302,100	

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Land district and	Area una	ppropriated a served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
cittle Rock: Chicot Clay Cleburne. Conway Crawford a Cross Dallas Desha Faulkner Franklin a Fulton Garland Grant Greene. Hot Spring Independence Izard Jackson Johnson a Lawrence Lee Lincoln Logan a Monroe Montgomery Perry	1,210 50,784 31,390	A cres.	80 509 22,274 15,477 9,245 240 2,180 157 3,699 14,239 21,529 40,560 1,802 267 2 19,278 4,129 120 32,286 3,019 120 410 10,570 1,210 50,784 31,390 11,459	Swampy, timbered. Broken, timbered. Mountainous, timbered. Do. Partly broken, partly swampy. Level, sandy, broken. Swampy, timbered. Broken, timbered. Do. Do. Level, timbered. Broken, timbered. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Swampy, timbered. Do. Swampy, timbered. Do. Swampy, timbered. Broken, mountainous, timbered. Broken, timbered.
Pope a Prairie Pulaski Randolph Saline Scott a Sebastian a Sharp Van Buren White Yell a Total	80 -4,264 11,356 22,615 36,373		11,459 80 4,264 11,356 22,615 36,373 398 24,411 78,578 2,007 5,140	Grazing. Broken, timbered. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
State total	1,098,364		1,098,364	

CALIFORNIA.

Eureka: Del Norte	21,442		21,442	Very rough, broken, and mountainous;
Del Nolle	21,442		21,412	timber, grazing, and mineral land.
Humboldt	23,660	20,080	43,740	Mountainous; grazing and timber land; some mineral.
Mendocino Trinity	40,510 5,589		40,510 5,589	Mountainous; timber and grazing land. Mountainous; grazing, timber, and mineral land.
Total	91,201	20,080	111,281	
Independence:				
<u>Inyo</u>	2,799,455	2,431,683	5,231,138	
Kern	704, 045	111,672	815,717	Arid, mountainous, grazing.
Mono	673, 332	65,844		Grazing, agricultural, mineral.
San Bernardino	2, 496, 779	1,679,000	4,175,779	Arid, mineral, mountainous.
Total	6,673,611	4,288,199	10,961,810	

^a The land in this district is timbered, agricultural land, hilly, and well watered. Some rocks upon it. No prairie land. Fine quality of coal throughout district. Gold, silver, zinc, lead, and iron in Pope, Yell, and Scott counties. Petroleum in Logan, Pope, Scott, Yell, and Sebastian counties.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

. Land district and	Area una	ppropriated a	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Los Angeles: Imperial Kern Los Angeles Orange Riverside San Bernardino San Diego Santa Barbara Ventura	Acres. 911, 265 170, 227 724, 765 18, 406 1, 554, 768 3, 257, 891 155, 144 43, 188 62, 174	A cres. 212, 560 15, 147 133, 443 1, 906 578, 769 918, 837 336, 839 6, 396 54, 438	Acres. 1,123,825 185,374 858,208 20,312 2,133,537 4,176,728 491,983 49,584 116,612	Level desert. Arid, level desert, mountainous. Do. Mountainous and hilly. Mountainous, rolling, and level desert. Do. Do. Mountainous and rolling. Do.
Total	6,847,828	2, 258, 335	9, 156, 163	200
Oakland: Alameda Fresno Kern Kings Lake Mendocino Merced Monterey Napa San Benito San Joaquin San Luis Obispo Santa Barbara Santa Clara Solano Sonoma Stanislaus Tehama Trinity Ventura Redding: Modoc Shasta Siskiyou Tehama Trinity Total	1,729 75,840 6,996 1,955 143,497 395,350 52,515 911,095 79,502 318,403 20,364 623,041 37,016 21,283 81,932 81,109 25,571 82,168 8,360 20,801 2,988,527	2,560 14,447 55,882 3,994 11,520 5,115 5,482 12,228 5,737 800 117,765 21,205 35,940 120,797 19,398 8,119 205,459	1,729 78,400 21,443 1,955 143,497 451,232 52,515 915,089 91,022 323,518 20,364 623,041 37,016 26,765 81,932 93,337 31,308 82,968 8,360 20,801 3,106,292 89,871 94,653 410,706 100,322 86,245 781,797	Mountain land. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. D
Sacramento: Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Eldorado Fresno Glenn Lake Madeira Mariposa Merced Napa Nevada Placer Sierra Stanislaus Tehama Tuolumne Yolo Yuba Total	77, 521 25, 569 75, 650 29, 085 46, 988 94, 867 64, 916 9, 399 88, 100 157, 253 6, 812 44, 240 93, 804 69, 003 26, 529 28, 486 68, 761 78, 372 39, 191 55, 923	13,056 1,880 1,490 14,560 960 1,000 1,600 34,200 34,200 831 4,075 6,773 880	77, 521 38, 625 77, 530 30, 575 46, 988 109, 427 65, 876 9, 399 89, 100 158, 853 6, 812 44, 904 105, 564 69, 003 60, 729 29, 317 72, 836 85, 145 40, 071 55, 923	Grazing, timber, mineral. Mountainous land; timbered. Grazing, timber, mineral. Agricultural and grazing. Timber, grazing, and mineral. Mountain land. Agricultural and grazing. Hilly; agricultural and grazing. Hilly; farming, grazing, and mining. Mountainous; mining, grazing, timber. Rolling foothills; farming and grazing. Hilly; mineral and grazing. Mineral, timber. Mineral, timber, and grazing. Grazing and timber. Foothills; farming and grazing. Grazing and agricultural. Timber, grazing, mining. Grazing and agricultural. Agricultural, timber, and mineral.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

	Area unaj	ppropriated a	and unre-	,
To a district and		served.		Brief description of character of unap-
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Susanville: Lassen Modoc Plumas Sierra	A cres. 1,365,348 75,096 17,863 40,399	A cres. 54, 753 110, 119 53, 444	A cres. 1, 420, 101 185, 215 71, 307 40, 399	Timber, desert, grazing, and mineral. Timber, desert, grazing, and farming. Mountainous, timber, mineral. Timber, mountainous, and mineral.
Total	1, 498, 706	218,316	1,717,022	
Visalia: Fresno Kern. Kings. Merced. Monterey. San Benito. San Luis Obispo. Tulare.	2,560 9,066	11, 840 35, 569 50, 868	151, 187 190, 798 41, 872 8, 361 2, 560 9, 066 29, 955 72, 569	Mountainous, grazing, timber. Arid plains and mountainous. Do. Mountainous, grazing. Do. Do. Do. Arid plains and mountainous; timber.
Total	408, 091	98, 277	506, 368	,
State total		7, 300, 160	28, 614, 931	
	l .	COL	ORADO.	
Del Norte: Chaffee Conejos Costilla Fremont Huerfano Rio Grande Saguache	37, 926 1, 280 7, 680 91, 000 358, 120	3,840	1,280 7;680 91,000 358,120	Mountainous, mineral. Agricultural, farming, and mountainous. Mountainous, prairie, and farming. Mountainous and farming. Farming and mountainous. Agricultural and mineral. Do.
Total	675,046	3,840	678, 886	
Denver: Adams. Arapahoe Boulder. Clear Creek Douglas. Eagle Elbert Gilpin Grand Jackson Jefferson Larimer Morgan Routt.	41, 200 80, 720 26, 880 5, 460 23, 840 56, 800 19, 200 202, 920 360, 120 47, 120 377, 440 120, 940	61,091	19, 200 202, 920 360, 120 47, 120 377, 440 120, 940	Agricultural and grazing. Do. Mountainous, mineral. Mountainous. Arid; grazing, broken. Mountainous, grazing, mineral. Agricultural and grazing. Mountainous, grazing, mineral. Do. Mountainous and grazing. Mountainous, grazing, mineral. Do. Grazing and agricultural. Mountainous, grazing, mineral.
Summit	9,440		9, 440 192, 060	Do. Agricultural and grazing.
Total	1,692,020	68, 771	1,760,791	
Durango: Archuleta Dolores La Plata Montezuma	178, 792 298, 190	88, 160	174, 828 266, 952 298, 190 359, 540	Agricultural, timber, grazing. Mountainous, agricultural, and mineral Grazing, agricultural, and mineral. Do.
Total	1,011,350	88,160	1,099,510	
Glenwood Springs: Eagle Garfield Mesa Pitkin Rio Blanco Routt	916,610 121,133 32,205 1,445,311	292, 841 34, 560 15, 040 143, 289 805, 665	120, 438 1, 209, 451 155, 693 47, 245 1, 588, 600 2, 822, 975	Grazing and mineral. Farming, grazing, mineral. Farming, grazing. Grazing and mineral. Farming and grazing. Farming, grazing, mineral.

4,653,007

Total....

1,291,395

5,944,402

COLORADO—Continued.

Land district and	Area unaj	opropriated a served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Hugo:	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.	2
Cheyenne Kit Carson	95, 541 236, 760		$95,541 \\ 236,760$	Land in this district is grazing, farm-
Lincoln	209, 424		209, 424	ing, and arid.
Total	541,725		541, 725	
Lamar:				
Baca			1,075,500 $482,500$	Undulating prairie, grazing, and farming. Undulating prairie and valley land.
Bent Cheyenne	65,900		65,900	Prairie, grazing land.
Kiowa	. 271,200		271, 200	Undulating prairie, grazing. Broken, hilly, grazing land.
Las Animas Lincoln			298, 200 15, 900	Level prairie, grazing land.
Prowers			420, 400	Prairie and valley farming land.
Total	2,629,600		2,629,600	
Leadville:	00,000		98,608	Mineral and mountainous.
Chaffee		23,877	40, 298	Grazing.
Jefferson	6,685		6,685	Do.
Lake			10, 544 390, 540	Mineral, mountainous. Mineral and agricultural.
ParkSummit			2, 167	Mineral, mountainous.
Teller			12, 218	Grazing.
Total	537, 183	23,877	561,060	
Montrose:	222 525	56,062	390, 488	Mountainous, coal, grazing lands.
Delta Dolores		56,963 40,320	77, 380	Mineral, grazing, arid.
Gunnison		397, 157	1,377,558	Mountainous, coal, mineral, farming,
Hinsdale	244,073	56, 196	300, 269	grazing. Mountainous, mineral, timber, coal, grazing.
Mesa	777,954	237, 560	1,015,514	Coal, farming, mineral, grazing.
Montrose		152, 105	610,061 262,917	Do. Agricultural, grazing, mineral, moun-
Ouray	262,917		·	tainous.
SaguacheSan Miguel	401, 062 531, 000	133,240	401,062 $664,240$	Farming, grazing, mineral, timber. Agricultural, rich mineral, grazing, coal.
Total			5,099,489	
Pueblo:		2,010,012		
Bent			85, 138	Agricultural and grazing. Mountainous and grazing.
Custer Elbert			133, 147 7, 535	A gricultural and grazing.
El Paso		2,120	200, 417	One-third mountainous; two-thirds ag ricultural and grazing.
Fremont	. 564,304		564,304	Two-thirds mountainous; one-third agricultural and grazing.
Huerfano	. 326, 328		326, 328	One-third mountainous; two-thirds ag ricultural and grazing.
Kiowa	62, 488		62, 488	Grazing
Las Animas	1,608,765		1,608,765	One-third mountainous; two-thirds ag ricultural.
Lincoln			310, 314	Grazing.
Otero Pueblo	626,011		626,011 478,818	Agricultural and grazing. Three-fourths agricultural; one-fourth
•		0.000		mountainous.
Saguache Teller	2,732		$\begin{bmatrix} 2,732 \\ . 56,022 \end{bmatrix}$	
		-	4, 462, 019	_
TotalSterling:	4, 459, 899	2,120	1, 102, 019	=
Logan		1	248,800	
Morgan	232, 700		232,700	
Phillips Sedgwick	30,560		$\begin{vmatrix} \cdot & 30,560 \\ 39,340 \end{vmatrix}$	

COLORADO-Continued.

Land district and	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Brief description of character of unap- propriated and unreserved land.
Sterling—Continued. Weld Yuma	Acres. 350, 700 437, 959	A cres.	A cres. 350, 700 437, 959	Agricultural and grazing.
Total	1, 938, 565		1,938,565	
State total	22, 164, 343	2,551,704	24,716,047	

FLORIDA.

[The greater part of the land in the State is level and timbered, and there are no mountains. There are some large swamps and marshes in the southern part of the State.]

	_			
Gainesville:	0.000		0.000	7
Alachua	6,680		6,680	Low pine land.
Baker	1,819		1,819	Do.
Bradford	1,205		1,205	Do.
Brevard	15, 289		15,289	Low pine and swamp land.
Calhoun	22, 223		22, 223	Low pine land.
Citrus	4,320		4,320	Do.
Clay Columbia	7,600		7,600	Do.
Columbia	1, 121		1, 121	Do.
Dade	17,763	23,840	41,603	Do.
De Soto	96,556		96,556	Do.
Duval	794	1,200	1,994	Do.
Escambia	2,305		2,305	Do.
Gadsden	560		560	Do.
Hamilton	532		532	Do.
Hernando	1,320		1,320	Do.
Hillsboro	1,281		1,281	Low pine and swamp land.
Holmes	420		420	Low pine land.
Jackson	387		387	Do.
Jefferson	79		79	Do.
Lafayette	9,800		9,800	Low pine and swamp land.
Lake	33, 137		33, 137	Low pine and swamp land.
Lee	41, 717	12,800	54, 517	Low pine and swamp land.
Leon	725	12,000	725	Low pine and swamp land.
Terry			6,531	Do.
LevyLiberty	1,734		1,734	Do.
Madison	1,734		480	Do. Do.
Manatee			5,792	Do.
Marion	14,806			Do. Do.
Monroe			14,806	
Nassau	1,396 3,364		1,396	Low pine and swamp land.
Oranga	10 507	0 200	3,364	Low pine land.
Orange Osceola	18,507	8,320	26,827	Do.
Dogao	7,680	2, 408	10,088	Do.
Pasco	920		920	Do.
Polk	13,347		13,347	Do.
Putnam	4,080	• • • • • • • • • • • •	4,080	Do.
St. John.	5,658	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5,658	Do.
St. Lucie	10,630		10,630	Do.
Santa Rosa	2,562		2,562	Do.
Sumter	960		960	Do.
Suwanee	715	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	715	Do.
Taylor	3,280		3, 280	Do.
Volusia	19, 171	13, 080	32,251	Do.
Wakulla	360		360	Do.
Walton	6,000		6,000	Do.
Washington	40, 430		40, 430	Do.
State total	436, 036	61,648	497, 684	
				p

IDAHO.

Land district and	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Blackfoot: Bannock Bear Lake Bingham Blaine Fremont Lemhi Oneida	138,082	Acres. 197,300 113,714 340,735 39,500 305,144 103,000 600,138	Acres. 579, 427 194, 047 544, 134 39, 500 443, 226 103, 000 647, 398	Mountainous and agricultural lands. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Total	851,201	1,699,531	2,550,732	
Boise: Ada Boise. Canyon. Elmore. Idaho. Owyhee. Washington.	276, 560 238, 761 352, 439 36, 200 867, 240	244, 834 116, 101 28, 160 73, 630 642, 685 2, 946, 515 209, 654	461, 404 392, 661 266, 921 426, 069 678, 885 3, 813, 755 557, 458	Arid, mountainous, timbered. Mountainous, timbered, mineral, grazing. Arid and grazing. Arid, mountainous, mineral. Mountainous, mineral, timber. Arid, mountainous, mineral, grazing. Arid, mountainous, timber, mineral.
Total	2,335,574	4,261,579	6,597,153	
Coeur d'Alene: Bonner. Kootenai. Shoshone. Total.	24,824	2,518 53,042 52,087 107,647	40,214 77,866 106,606 224,686	Agricultural and timbered. Do. Agricultural, timbered, mineral.
	======	107,047		•
Hailey: Bingham Blaine Boise Cassia Custer Elmore Fremont Idaho Lemhi Lincoln Owyhee Twin Falls	733,764 616,687 211,911 156,956 6,680 2,544 341,963 376,850 106,328	69,000 1,950,389 112,500 494,797 2,602,744 90,859 65,000 929,095 2,400,696 954,454 497,112 351,360	71,640 2,684,153 112,500 1,111,484 2,814,655 247,815 71,680 931,639 2,742,659 1,331,304 603,440 633,134	Lava and sagebrush plains. Mountainous, grazing, sagebrush plains. Mountainous and grazing. Grazing, sagebrush plains. Mountainous, grazing. Do. Lava and sagebrush plains. Mountainous, grazing. Mountainous and arid prairie. Lava and sagebrush plains. Do. Do.
Total	2,838,097	10,518,006	13,356,103	
Lewiston: Idaho Latah Nez Perces	187,310 1,864 99,580	27,200 2,080 73,095	214,510 3,944 172,675	Mountainous, timbered, agricultural. Do. Do.
Total	288,754	102,375	391,129	
State total	6,430,665	16,689,138	23, 119, 803	

KANSAS.

KANSAS-Continued.

Land district and	Area una	ppropriated a served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Dodge City—Continued. Scott Seward Stanton Stevens Wichita	Acres. 1,360 13,260 6,226 8,280 200 100,659	Acres.	Acres. 1,360 13,260 6,226 8,280 200 100,659	Agricultural. Grazing, part broken and sandy. Grazing. Do. Do.
Topeka: Cheyenne Ellis Gove Logan Osborne Rawlins Rooks Sherman Trego Wallace	23,680 520 2,320 4,280 160 1,640 40 360		23,680 520 2,320 4,280 160 1,640 40 360 160 4,420	Farming, grazing. Broken. Agricultural. Do. Very stony and rough. Farming, grazing. Broken, grazing. Farming, grazing. Agricultural. Do.
Total	37,580		37,580	

LOUISIANA.

Natchitoches:				,
Bienville	5,329		5,329	
Bossier	6,849		6,849	
Caddo	10,837		10,837	
Claiborne	8,951		8,951	
	1,658		1,658	
De Soto	200	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	200	The character of the land in this district
Grant		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		is sandy and clay soil and timbered
Natchitoches	4,375		4,375	principally with pine.
Rapides	199		199	principally with pine.
Rapides Red River	200		200	
Sabine	1,426		1,426	
Vernon	1,324		1,324	
Webster	3, 199		3, 199	•
Winn	4,597		4,597	-
17 11111				
Total	49,144		49,144	
Total	45,144		10,111	
New Orleans: a	900		900	Prairie.
Acadia	200		200	
Ascension			1,650	Swampy.
Assumption	55		55	Do.
Avoyelles	400		400	Prairie and pine woods.
Bienville	560		560	High pine woods.
Calcasieu	1,000		1,000	Prairie and pine woods.
Caldwell			5,760	High pine woods.
Catahoula			3,000	Pine woods.
Cameron			281	Prairie and pine woods.
Claiborne			319	High pine woods.
			278	Pine lands.
East Baton Rouge			135	Low pine woods.
East Carroll			315	Pine woods.
East Feliciana				
Franklin			400	Pine woods, hilly.
Grant	. 800		800	Pine woods.
Iberia	1,000		1,000	Agricultural.
Jackson			300	Pine woods, hilly.
Jefferson	1,700		1,700	Low, swampy.
Lafourche	350		350	Agricultural.
Lincoln	521		521	Pine woods.
Livingston				Hard woods.
TIMESTOH			JO2	

a New Orleans office consolidated after September 30, 1909, with the Natchitoches office, and all counties in the New Orleans district will be transferred to the Natchitoches district.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Land district and	Area unaj	ppropriated a served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
New Orleans—Continued. Morehouse. Ouachita. Plaquemines. Pointe Coupee. Rapides. Richland St. Bernard St. Charles St. Helena. St. Landry St. Martin St. Mary St. Tammany Tangipahoa. Tensas. Terrebonne. Union. Vermilion Vernon Washington West Carroll West Feliciana Winn. Total. State total.	348 161 523 327 117 858 800 509 2, 235 236 351 70 500	Acres	A cres. 240 1,800 3,639 95 500 545 2,032 3,226 326 699 348 161 523 327 117 858 800 509 2,235 236 351 70 500 39,813	Pine woods. Do. Ordinary farming and pine land. Do. Pine woods and agricultural. Pine woods. Farming and swampy. Do. Pine woods. Prairie and pine woods. Prairie land. Do. Pine woods. Do. Alluvial soil. Low, swampy. Pine woods and agricultural. Prairie land. Prairie land. Pine woods. Pine woods Pine woods Pine woods Pine woods Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.

MICHIGAN.

Marquette:			0.000	Timbt and
Alcona	6, 999		6, 999	Light soil.
Alger	2,099		2,099	Fair farming land.
Allegan	246		246	Do.
Alpena			240	Do.
Antrim	174		174	Do.
Arenac	80		80	Good farming land.
Baraga	5,688		5,688	Timbered farming land.
Benzie	1, 106		1, 106	Good farming land.
Charlevoix	2, 997		2, 997	Fair farming land.
Cheboygan			669	Do.
Chippewa			15, 794	Timbered farming land.
Clare	2,483		2,483	Fair farming land.
Delta	6, 673		6,673	Timbered farming land.
Dickinson	1,730		1,730	Do.
Emmet	218		218	Light farming land.
Emmet	600		600	Do.
Gladwin				Third-rate farming land.
Gogebic	1 000		282	Good farming land.
Grand Traverse			371	Timbered farming land.
Houghton	100		120	Good farming land.
Huron	- 000		7,686	Light farming land.
Iosco			000	Timbered; sandy loam.
Iron		1	0 140	Light soil; some timber.
Kalkaska	3, 148		1 4 - 000	Do.
Keweenaw				
Lake	762		4 000	Very light soil.
Leelenau	1,333		1,333	Good farming land.
Luce	4,240	 		Fair farming land; some timber.
Mackinac	2,929			Do.
Manistee			1, 194	Fair farming land.
Marquette	13,243			Timbered farming land.
Mason	555		555	Fair farming land.
Mecosta			. 38	Third-rate farming land.
Menominee			742	Timbered farming land.
Missaukee			2, 197	Good farming land.
Montmorency				
Muskegon	100		100	Good farming land.
Newaygo	100		100	Fair farming land.
146Wayso	-			Art .

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Land district and	Area una	Brief description of character of una		
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Marquette—Continued. Oceana Ogemaw Ontonagon Oscoda Otsego Presque Isle Sanilac Schoolcraft Wexford	1,211 2,479 280	Acres.	Acres. 1,143 280 1,211 2,479 280 400 40 17,292 285	Good farming land. Do. Timbered farming land. Mostly light soil. Good farming land. Fair farming land. Timbered farming land. Fair farming land. Good farming land. Fair farming land. Fair farming land.

MINNESOTA.

Coor Toler	111			
Cass Lake:	107 000		107 000	Missah and I amissaltan la amissaltan
Beltrami	107, 620			Timbered agricultural; swampy.
Cass	8,800		8,800	Timber, brush, and swamp.
Hubbard	440	,	440	Timber and prairie.
Itasca	7,560		7,560	Timbered agricultural; swampy.
Koochiching	202, 980	47,000	249, 980	Do.
m		47 000	074 400	
Total	327, 400	47,000	374, 400	
~				
Crookston:				
Beltrami	358, 806	140,000	498, 806	Brush and timber; some swamp.
Clearwater	1,400		1,400	Brush, timber, and swamp.
Kittson	9,726		9,726	Good land; some swamp.
Marshall	36, 207		36, 207	Do.
Red Lake	32, 677		32, 677	Level, low; some swamp.
Roseau	201, 990		201, 990	Brush land; some swamp.
		ļ		*
Total	640,806	140,000	780, 806	
Duluth:				
Aitkin	1,918		1,918	Agricultural and timber.
Carlton	1,120		1,120	Do.
Cass			640	Timber, brush, and swamp.
Cook	118, 721		118,721	Timber, iron, nickel; light soil.
Crow Wing	320		320	Timber, brush, and swamp.
Itasca			3, 930	Largely timber; gold in north, with
	3,023		. 5,555	light soil; agricultural in south; iron
				belt in center, running east and west
Koochiching	31,620		31,620	Agricultural, timber.
Lake.	43,600		43,600	Timber; light soil; iron.
Morrison			80	Brush and sandy.
Pine	480		480	Broken.
St. Louis	93, 200		93,200	Iron, timber, and agriculture.
Stearns	40		40	Wet.
Wadena	0.0		80	Brush.
Traceoffa				DI GOIL
Total	205 740		295, 749	
10641	400, 140		400, 149	
State total	1, 262, 955	187,000	1,540,955	
		10/.11111	1 . (1941 [. 9607]	

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson: Adams Amite Attala Carroll Choctaw Claiborne Clarke	320 120 1, 520 80 400 300 1, 620	320 Agricultural and timber lands. 120 Do. 1,520 Do. 80 Good agricultural land. 400 Agricultural and timber lands. 300 Do. 1,620 Do.
Copiah	900	1,620 Do. Do.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Land district and	Area unaj	ppropriated a served.	nd unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
ackson—Continued.	A cres.	Acres.	A cres.	Pine woods farming land.
ForestFranklin	660		660	Agricultural and timber lands.
Greene	5,000		5,000	Do.
Grenada	980		980	Do.
Hancock	400		400	Do.
Harrison	1,000		1,000	Do.
Jackson	3,800		3, 800	Do.
Jefferson	720		720	Do.
Jones	400		400	Do.
Kemper	340		340	Do.
Lamar	120		12 0	Hilly. In pine belt.
Lauderdalc	1,300		1,300	Agricultural and timber lands.
Lawrence	40		40	Broken, good timber, and farm land.
Leake	1,000		1,000	Agricultural and timber land.
Lincoln	240		240	Hilly; good farming land.
Marion	480		480	Level; farm and grazing land.
Monroe	3,000		3,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Montgomery	360		360	Do.
Neshoba	1,800		1,800	Do
Newton	600		600	Broken; good farming land.
Noxubee	400		400	Agricultural and timber lands.
Oktibeha	360		360	Generally level farming and grazing lan
Pearl River	320		320	Generally level pine-woods land.
Perry	1,000	J	1,000	Agricultural and timber lands.
Pike	320		320	Broken. Fair farm land.
Rankin	80		80	Broken farming and grazing land.
Scott	520		520	Flat woods farming and grazing land Hilly. In pine belt.
Simpson	40		$\frac{40}{200}$	Generally level farming and grazing lan
Smith	200		$\frac{200}{120}$	Agricultural and timber lands.
Tallahatchie			428	Very hilly. Away from river.
Warren	428		4,600	Agricultural and timber land.
Wayne			200	Do.
Webster			800	Do.
Wilkinson			1,280	Do.
Winston	, 00		80	Do.
Yazoo				
State total	38,608		38,608	

MISSOURI.

ringfield:		200	Darlow timber land
Barry		 200	Broken timber land.
Benton		 200	Do.
Bolinger	240	 240	Broken lands.
Camden	480	 480	Broken timber land.
Carter	80	 80	Timbered land.
Christian		 160	Rough and hilly.
Crawford	480	 1 480	
Dent	600	 600	Timber land.
Douglas	400	 400	Hilly.
Hickory	200	 . 200	Broken timber land.
Howell		 240	Rolling.
Iron.	470	 470	Timbered; hilly.
McDonald.	760	 760	Broken timber land.
Madison	600	 600	Timbered; hilly.
Maries.	440	 440	Broken timber land.
Miller	540	 540	Timber lands; broken.
Oregon	520	 520	Broken.
Ozark	840	840	Timbered; hills and valleys.
Perry	280	 280	Broken.
Ripley	780	 780	Do.
Shannon	720	720	Hilly and timbered.
Stone	580	 580	Broken timber land.
	1,040	 1,040	Timber lands, hills, and valleys.
Taney	1,200	1,200	Hilly farm land.
Wayne	550	 550	Broken.
Way II G			
State total	• 12,600	12,600	

MONTANA.

	Area una	ppropriated served.	and unre-	
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
Billings: Carbon	A cres. 354,727 381	A cres. 106,754	A cres. 461,481 381	Farming, grazing, and mountainous. Farming and grazing.
RosebudYellowstone	518,177 776,678	128,487 535,595	646,664 1,312,273	Do. Arid and mountainous.
Total	1,649,963	770,836	2,420,699	
Bozeman: Broadwater Carbon	47,911 296,169	9,346 17,753	57,257 313,922	Principally arid. One-third good farming land; two-thirds mountainous.
Gallatin	329,450	11,520	340,970	One-fourth good farm land; three-fourths mountainous.
Jefferson Madison	46,095 361,162	$\begin{array}{c} 20,218 \\ 205,801 \end{array}$	66,313 566,963	Principally arid. One-fourth arid; three-fourths mountainous.
Park	189,357	585,600	774,957	One-third good farm land; two-thirds arid and mountainous.
Sweet Grass Yellowstone	464,451 174,982	136,195	600,646 174,982	Grazing and mountainous. Arid and mountainous.
Total	1,909,577	986,433	2,896,010	
Glasgow: Chouteau Dawson Valley	503,832 $711,535$ $1,565,662$	1,649,002 1,160,634 3,853,635	2,152,834 1,872,169 5,419,297	Agricultural and grazing. Grazing and farming. Agricultural and grazing.
Total	2,781,029	6,663,271	9,444,300	
Great Falls: Cascade. Chouteau Fergus. Lewis and Clarke. Teton.	$\begin{array}{c} 468,115 \\ 3,897,126 \\ 7,271 \\ 14,913 \\ 1,191,543 \end{array}$	31,511 360,303 12,758 14,397 44,690	499,626 4,257,429 20,029 29,310 1,236,233	Grazing and agricultural. Do. Grazing. Mountainous and agricultural. Agricultural and grazing.
Total	5,578,968	463,659	$\frac{1,230,233}{6,042,627}$	Agricultural and grazing.
Helena: Beaverhead Broadwater Cascade Deerlodge Gallatin Granite Jefferson Lewis and Clarke Madison Meagher Park Powell Silverbow Sweet Grass Teton	350,712 140,738 26,298 75,579 7,080 111,029 11,870 890,698 330,325 253,008 8,336 141,958 104,646 11,382 36,862	244,701 87,785 14,133 18,809 61,709 180,835 108,333 617,468 70,030 20,424 225,900 16,299 75,038	595,413 228,523 40,431 94,388 7,080 172,738 192,705 999,031 947,793 323,038 28,760 367,858 120,945 11,382 111,900	Mountainous and grazing. Mountainous and agricultural. Grazing and agricultural. Mountainous, some agricultural. Mountainous. Do. Mountainous, grazing, agricultural. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Mountainous, some agricultural. Do. Do. Do.
Kalispell: Flathead.	7,388	2,560	9,948	Valleys, mountainous, timber, grazing.
Total	7,388	2,560	9,948	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Lewistown: Chouteau Dawson. Fergus	178,097 224,760 2,054,133	6,480 367,671 1,389,894	184,577 592,431 3,444,027	Broken, grazing. Do. Grazing, farming, timber, and mountainous.
Meagher. Rosebud. Sweet Grass. Yellowstone.	65,335 13,522 70,718 118,761	184,000	$\begin{array}{c} 65,335 \\ 197,522 \\ 70,718 \\ 118,761 \end{array}$	Farming and grazing. Broken, grazing. Farming and grazing. Grazing.
Total	2,725,326	1,948,045	4,673,372	

MONTANA—Continued.

Land district and	Area unaj	ppropriated s served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Miles City: Custer. Dawson. Rosebud.	Acres. 1,588,545 507,846 918,392	Acres. 3,588,720 4,169,280 606,426	Acres. 5,177,265 4,677,126 1,524,818	Grazing and agricultural. Do. Do.
Total	3,014,783	8,364,426	11,379,209	
Missoula: Beaverhead Granite Missoula Powell Ravalli Sanders Silverbow Total	15,695 35,671 122,290 12,086 1,809 29,980	60,014 28,596 1,333,538 19,320 97,654 25,927 9,400 1,574,449	75,709 64,267 1,455,828 31,406 99,463 55,907 9,400 1,791,980	Arid and grazing. Mountainous, timber, mineral. Small valleys, mountains, timber, and mineral. Mountains, timber, grazing, mineral. Do. Agricultural, timber, mineral, mountainous. Mountainous, mineral.
State total	20, 385, 086	22, 515, 143	42,900,229	

NEBRASKA.

Alliance:				
	00.700		00 =00	TT: 1 4 3.1 1 3 3.211
Banner	22,780		22,780	High table-land, hilly.
Boxbutte	8,260		8,260	Level prairie.
Dawes	19,520		19,520	Table and broken timber.
Deuel	137,960		137,960	Sand hills.
Morrill	170,070		170,070	Do.
Scotts Bluff	70,060		70,060	Prairie and sandy.
Chamidan			100,000	Prairie, table, and sand hills.
Sheridan	189,000		189,000	Frairie, table, and sand mins.
Sioux	125, 580		125, 580	Sandy and rough timber.
Total	743, 230		743, 230	
Brokenbow:				
	16 040		.16 040	Craning gandy
Blaine	16,040		16,040	Grazing, sandy.
Brown	43, 400		43, 400	Do.
Cherry	224,720		224, 720	Do.
Custor	1,960		1,960	Do.
Custer				
Grant	100,370		100,370	Do.
Hooker	92,040		92,040	D_0 .
Logan	34,760		34, 760	Do.
Ma Di-				
McPherson	105, 350		105,350	Do.
Thomas	108, 680		108,680	Do.
Total	727,320		727,320	
incoln:				
Buffalo	15		15	Droken graging land gandy
Бинаю	15		15	Broken, grazing land, sandy.
Chase	4,040		4,040	Broken and sandy; grazing land.
Custer	40		40	Broken, grazing land, sandy.
Dundy			2,450	Broken and sandy; grazing land.
Dundy	2,450			Condendant Sandy, grazing land.
Frontier	200		200	Sandy and grazing.
Greeley	160		160	Do .
Hayes	1,480		1,480	Broken and grazing lands.
Hitchcock	800		800	Rough and sandy; grazing land.
Thencock		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Duelers and sandy, grazing raid.
Redwillow	320		320	Broken and grazing land.
Total	9,505		9,505	
North Platte:				
	9 500		2 500	Crazina
Banner	3,560		3,560	Grazing.
Cheyenne	4, 188		4,188	Do.
Dawson	80		´ 80	Do.
Deuel			13, 304	Broken, grazing.
Dedel	10,004			Charing
Keith	2,740		2,740 4,799	Grazing. Do.
Kimball	4,799			

NEBRASKA-Continued.

Land district and	Area unaj	opropriated a served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap- propriated and unreserved land.
county.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
North Platte—Continued. Lincoln	Acres. 7,049 3,440 21,710 800	Acres.	A cres. 7,049 3,440 21,710 800	Broken and grazing. Grazing, broken, and sandy. Grazing and sandy. Do.
Total	61,670		61,670	
O'Neill: Antelope Boone Boyd Garfield Holt Keyapaha Knox Loup Rock Wheeler	474 1,560 1,420 18,660 8,240 129 570 28,840 3,240 7,760		474 1,560 1,420 18,660 8,240 129 570 28,840 3,240 7,760	Broken, sandy, grazing land. Sandy, grazing. Rough land. Sandy and broken. Do. Broken. Do. Sandy and broken. Sandy and broken. Sandy, grazing.
Total	70,893		70,893	•
Valentine: Brown Cherry Keyapaha Rock	28, 280 694, 667 2, 625 3, 496		28, 280 694, 667 2, 625 3, 496	Rough, grazing, and small valleys. Do. Do. Do.
Total	729,068		729,068	
State total	2,341,686		2,341,686	

NEVADA.

		- 0 0	26 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1,358,864	1,502,739	2,861,603	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little timber.
3,216,332	1, 191, 590	4,407,922	No description.
			Same as Churchill County.
			Do.
			Do.
865 812		2, 159, 377	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no tim-
000,012	1,200,000	2,100,011	ber.
3 503 938	4, 921, 000	8, 424, 938	Do.
			Do.
2 251 834			Do.
	297.051		Do.
			Mountainous, arid grazing land, little
, 0,000,021	0,010,000	0,000,122	timber.
26,926	19,980	46,906	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second
, , ,	,	, i	growth.
63,525	45, 132	108,657	Mountainous, arid grazing land, no tim-
-,-	,	ĺ	ber.
1,859,147	1,172,916	3,032,063	Mountainous, arid grazing land, second
, , ,	, ,		growth.
2,520,868	1,768,580	4,289,448	Mountainous, arid grazing land, little
			timber.
20 021 052	26 768 919	56 700 871	
20,001,002	20,100,010	00,100,011	
The same of the sa	182,098 6,220,382 2,282,409 865,812 3,503,938 1,201,857 2,251,834 387,936 3,990,024 26,926 63,525 1,859,147	3,216,332 182,098 6,220,382 2,282,409 865,812 3,503,938 1,293,565 3,503,938 1,293,565 3,503,938 1,293,565 4,921,000 1,816,885 4,465,266 297,051 5,816,698 26,926 19,980 63,525 45,132 1,859,147 1,172,916 2,520,868 1,768,580	3,216,332 1,191,590 4,407,922 182,098 14,340 196,438 6,220,382 794,884 7,015,266 2,282,409 1,648,293 3,930,702 3,503,938 4,921,000 8,424,938 1,201,857 1,816,885 3,018,742 2,251,834 4,465,266 6,717,100 387,936 297,051 684,987 3,990,024 5,816,698 9,806,722 26,926 19,980 46,906 63,525 45,132 108,657 1,859,147 1,172,916 3,032,063 2,520,868 1,768,580 4,289,448

NEW MEXICO.

Land district and	Area una	ppropriated a served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-	
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.	
Clayton: Colfax	Acres. 294, 963 206, 199 6, 520 2, 037, 971	A cres.	Acres. 294, 963 206, 199 6, 520 2, 345, 094	Arid, broken, and grazing. Grazing mostly, some broken. Grazing. Grazing and broken.	
Total Las Cruces: Donna Ana Grant Luna Otero Sierra Socorro Total Roswell: Chaves Eddy Guadalupe Lincoln Otero	2,535,104 1,267,670 80,141 1,472,179	230, 400 1,733, 320 472, 240 644, 380 92, 160 1,420, 660 4,593, 160 1,296, 800 2,024, 160 413,880 761,600	2,852,776 2,070,630 2,942,920 1,657,030 1,514,480 1,168,160 4,356,990 13,710,210 3,831,904 3,291,830 80,141 1,886,059 761,600	Grazing, mountainous. Mountainous, some plains for grazing. Grazing lands. Mountainous and broken. Mountainous, grazing. Mountainous, table-lands for grazing. Grazing, rolling prairie. Mostly prairie, some timber in mountains. Undulating grazing prairie. Do. Grazing land.	
Roosevelt Torrance Total	160,084	4,546,440	263,832 160,084 10,275,450	Do. Prairie grazing land.	
Santa Fe: Bernalillo Colfax: Guadalupe McKinley Mora Rio Arriba Sandoval San Juan San Miguel Santa Fe Socorro Taos Torrance	78,813 89,954 1,106,169 762,276 285,849 1,608,122 483,051 952,372 657,094 365,885 1,005,469 328,114 1,092,160	139, 355 23, 040 5, 825 542 82, 670 722, 474 206, 719 480, 280 39, 192 12, 219 70, 192 286, 041 177, 055	$112,994 \\ 1,111,994 \\ 762,818 \\ 368,519 \\ 2,330,596 \\ 689,770 \\ 1,432,652 \\ 696,286 \\ 378,104 \\ 1,075,661 \\ 614,155 \\ 1,269,215$	Mountainous, timber, and grazing. Mountainous, grazing. Grazing and agricultural. Mountainous and grazing. Do. Do. Do. Grazing and agricultural. Do. Mountainous and grazing. Do. Do. Timber, agricultural, grazing, and salt lands.	
Valencia	286,988		286,988	Grazing and agricultural.	
Total	9,102,316	2,245,604	11,347,920		
Tucumcari: Curry	48, 454 354, 794 20, 420	46, 080 5, 120 7, 530 23, 680	4,388 94,534 359,914 27,950 139,748	Sandy, reasonably level land. Grazing and broken. Do. Grazing. Grazing. Grazingand broken.	
Total	544,124	82,410	626,534		
Territory total	27,038,153	11,774,737	38,812,890		

NORTH DAKOTA.

	Area una	ppropriated a served.	and unre-	
Land district and county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Brief description of character of unappropriated and unreserved land.
Bismarck: Burleigh	A cres. 6,840	A cres.	A cres. 6, 840	Agricultural and grazing.
Emmons Kidder Logan	5,520 11,040 4,920		5,520 $11,040$ $4,920$	Do. Do. Do.
McIntosh McLean Mercer	3,760 , 8,680 23,440		3,760 8,680 23,440	Do. Do. Do. Do.
MortonOliverWells	76,900 7,320 480		76,900 7,320 480	Do. Do. Do.
Total	148,700		148,700	
Devils Lake: Benson	5,004		3,024 $13,196$ $5,004$ $2,090$	Prairie, farming. Do. Grazing and farming. Do.
Total	23,314		23,314	
Dickinson: Billings Dunn Hettinger McKenzie	205,006 7,122 294,434	22,040	480, 180 205, 006 7, 122 338, 514	Agricultural and grazing. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Stark Total	976,679	66,120	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Do.
Fargo: Dickey. Eddy. Kidder. Lamoure Ransom. Stutsman	7,508 40 80		1,596 121 7,508 40 80 2,615	Farming and grazing lands. Do. Do. Agricultural and grazing. Farming and grazing lands. Do.
Total	11,960		11,960	
Minot: McLean Montrail Ward Williams	22,010 12,090		4 000	Grazing, and broken farming lands. Do. Do. Do.
Total	35,980		. 35,980	-
Williston: McKenzie Montrail Williams Ward	$\begin{bmatrix} 31,385\\229,923 \end{bmatrix}$		31,385 229,923	Do. Do. Do.
Total	. 648,300		648,300	
State total	1,844,933	66, 120	1,911,053	· ·
		OKL	AHOMA.	
Elreno: Blaine Caddo.	. 800		- 653 - 800 - 603	
Canadian Custer Kiowa Washita	358 2,463		358 2,463 5	Do. Mountainous.
Total	4,882		4,882	3

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Land district and	Area una	ppropriated a	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Guthrie: Blaine. Cleveland. Custer. Ellis. Dewey. Grant. Kingfisher. Pawnee. Pottawattomie. Roger Mills.	$egin{array}{c} 3,658 \\ 41 \\ 366 \\ 80 \\ 26 \\ \end{array}$	Acres.	Acres. 268 83 194 2,134 3,658 41 366 80 26 3,581	Grazing land. Rough grazing land. Broken and rocky. Grazing lands. Do. Rough grazing land. Grazing lands. Rough grazing land. Co. Grazing lands. Do. Grazing lands.
Total	10,431		10,431	
Lawton: Beckham. Greer. Jackson Roger Mills	7,165 6,263 6,051 895		7, 165 6, 263 6, 051 895	Rough, unfit for cultivation. Do. Do. Do.
Total	20,374		20,374	
Woodward a				
State total	35,687		35,687	
		OR.	EGON.	
Burns: Baker Crook Grant Harney Malheur Wheeler	137, 146 90, 341 188, 359 3, 221, 737 3, 238, 442 14, 249	3,040	137, 146 90, 341 191, 399 4, 769, 692 5, 403, 946 14, 249	Principally grazing; some timber. Do. Grazing, timber, and farming. Do. Do. Do.
Total	6,890,274	3,716,499	10,606,773	
La Grande: Baker	495, 250	27, 260	522, 510	55 per cent timbered mountains, 10 per cent arid, 25 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming.
Grant	197, 160		197, 160	50 per cent timbered mountains, 35 per cent grazing, 15 per cent farming.
Morrow	61,800	<i>:</i>	61,800	25 per cent timbered mountains, 40 per cent grazing, 25 per cent arid, 10 per
Umatilla	149,760	. 539	150, 299	cent farming. 30 per cent timbered mountains, 30 per cent arid, 35 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming.
Union	69,040		69,040	75 per cent timbered mountains, 15 per cent grazing, 10 per cent farming.
Wallowa	117,960		117,960	50 per cent timbered mountains, 45 per cent grazing, 5 per cent farming.
Total	1,090,970	27,799	1,118,769	
Lakeview: Crook	446, 700	48, 500	495, 200	One-tenth mountains, two-tenths agri- cultural, seven-tenths grazing.
Klamath	770, 787	127, 313	898, 100	Two-tenths timber, three-tenths agricultural, five-tenths grazing.
Lake	2, 219, 440	539, 660	2,759,100	Three-tenths timber, one-tenth mountainous, three-tenths agricultural, three-tenths grazing.
Total	3, 436, 927	715, 473	4, 152, 400	

a No vacant or unappropriated land in this district.

OREGON—Continued.

Land district and	Area una	ppropriated : served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Portland:	A cres.	Acres.	Acres.	·
Benton	2,925	440	3, 365	Broken, grazing lands.
Clackamas	35, 701	37	35,738	Timbered, farming, and grazing lands.
Clatsop	6, 248 488	4, 920	$11,168 \\ 488$	Timbered and grazing lands. Rolling and broken timber lands.
ColumbiaLincoln		1 320	13, 400	Timber and grazing lands, broken.
Linn	12,000	1,320 15,200	16, 318	Timber and grazing lands.
Marion	3.561		3, 561	Farming and timber lands, broken.
Multnomah	2,600		2,600	Timber lands.
Polk	1,318		1,318	Broken, timber, and grazing lands.
Tillamook	6,085	42	6,127	Timber and grazing lands, broken.
Washington Yamhill	1,575		1, 575 4, 160	Rolling, timber, and grazing lands.
rammm	4, 100		4,100	100.
Total	77,859	21,959	99,818	
Roseburg:	,			
Benton	4,813		4,813	Timber and grazing lands.
Coos.	23, 513	13,000	36,513	Timber, agricultural.
Curry	39, 113	17, 580	56, 693	Mountainous, timber.
Douglas	34, 431	16, 760	51, 191	Mineral, grazing, and agricultural.
Jackson	76, 537	2,048 21,920	78, 585 1	Timber, grazing, fruit.
Josephine Lane.	37, 526 23, 526	218, 866	59, 446 45, 392	Fruit, farming, and mining. Timber, farming, and mining.
Lincoln	1,021	210,000	1,021	Broken, grazing.
Linn	200		200	Hilly, grazing.
Total	240, 680	93, 174	333,854	
The Dalles:				
Crook	1, 175, 300	28, 100	1, 203, 400	Lands in district are broken and hilly
Gilliam	75, 520	2,560	78,080	and principally adapted to grazing put
Grant	38,000		38,000	poses. There are some small valley
Hood River	18,720		600 18,720	and some undulating table-lands which
Morrow	48, 780		48,780	constitute good farming lands. Greate
Wasco	166, 980		166, 980	portion is broken, hilly, and mountain
Wheeler	359, 520		359,520	ous.
Total	1,883,420	30,660	1,914,080	
State total	13, 620, 130	4,605,564	18, 225, 694	

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen: Brown Campbell Clark. Deuel. Edmunds. Grant. McPherson Roberts.	160 2,580 177 22 80 40 560 120	160 2,580 177 22 80 40 560 120	Swampy. Agricultural and grazing. Lowland. Farming and grazing. Agricultural and grazing. Grazing lands. Agricultural and grazing. Grazing lands. Agricultural and grazing. Agricultural and grazing.
Walworth Total Bellefourche:	1,080 4,819	1,080 4,819	
Butte	3,880 175,160	953, 860 502, 860 3, 880 175, 160	Prairie, grazing, and farming. Do. Mountainous. Broken, grazing.
Total	1, 635, 760	 1,635,760	

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Land district and	Area una	ppropriated s	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Chamberlain: Brule. Buffalo. Lyman. Stanley.	Acres. 2,730 100 26,988 76,348	A cres.	Acres. 2,730 100 26,988 76,348	Broken and grazing lands. Do. Rough and rolling grazing lands. Do.
Total	10 6, 1 66		106, 166	
Gregory: Charles Mix Lyman Tripp a			320 13, 280 314, 920	Mountainous. Do. Grazing and farming.
Total	328, 520		328, 520	
Lemmon: Adams (N. Dak.) Bowman (N. Dak.) Harding (S. Dak.) Hettinger (N. Dak.) Morton (N. Dak.) Perkins (S. Dak.)	101,837 $638,211$		3,885 101,837 638,211 720 5,351 530,752	Prairie land; much of it rough and rolling and with many buttes, stony hills.
Total	1,280,756		1,280,756	
Pierre: Hand Hughes Hyde Lyman Potter Spink Stanley Sully	200 1,280 80 7,720 5,780 400		200 1,280 80 7,720 5,780 400 314,700 8,160	Lake beds and stony. Farming and grazing lands. Grazing lands. Do. Broken. Lake beds and stony. Grazing lands. Farming and grazing lands.
Total	338, 320		338, 320	
Rapid City: Custer	195, 550	127,800	323, 350	Broken, agricultural, mineral, timber, and grazing.
Fall River	441, 290	165	441, 455	Part hilly; agricultural, grazing, and
Lawrence	6, 400	2,880	9, 280	timbered. Broken timbered, mining and prairie,
Meade	479, 540		479, 540	agricultural and grazing. Part hilly and part prairie; mineral.
Pennington	104,000		104,000	agricultural, and timber land. Agricultural, grazing, mineral, and timbered; partly mountainous.
Total	1, 226, 780	130, 845	1, 357, 625	
State total	4, 921, 121	130,845	5, 051, 966	

UTAH.

Salt Lake City:				
Beaver	308, 944	1, 084, 839	1, 393, 783	Generally arid, grazing, and mountainous.
Boxelder	1,638,145			Do.
Cache				Do.
Carbon	542, 859	214, 986	757, 845	Do.
Davis	32, 562	10, 964	43, 526	Do.
Emery	399, 700	1, 909, 105	2, 308, 805	Do.
Garfield	366, 263	2, 263, 942	2,630,205	Do
Grand	519, 317	1,381,609	1, 900, 926	Do.
Iron	327, 316	1, 127, 807	1, 455, 123	Do.
Juab	652, 902		1,820,189	Do.

a Rosebud not subject to entry to the general public until October 1, 1909.

UTAH—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area unaj	ppropriated a served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Salt Lake City—Cont'd. Kane Millard Morgan Piute Rich Salt Lake San Juan Sanpete Sevier Summit Tooele Utah Wasatch Washington Wayne Weber	313, 505 530, 913 130, 377 1, 345, 492 154, 745 11, 318 294, 889 219, 900	Acres. 1,995,040 2,434,525 62,056 75,865 21,487 29,608 3,677,639 38,691 206,919 7,557 2,403,581 362,817 310,573 634,384 1,214,396 25,211	Acres. 2, 400, 106 3, 662, 605 116, 928 229, 693 325, 000 55, 446 3, 934, 285 352, 196 737, 832 137, 934 3, 749, 073 517, 562 321, 891 929, 273 1, 434, 296 109, 064	Generally arid, grazing, and mountainous Do.
Total	10, 362, 291	23, 469, 897	33,832,188	
Vernal: Uintah	1,008,815	944, 369	1,953,184	Arid, mountainous, mineral, agricul
Wasatch	611,042		611,042	tural, grazing. Do.
Total	1,619,857	944, 369	2, 564, 226	
State total	11,982,148	24, 414, 266	36, 396, 414	

WASHINGTON.

North Yakima: Benton Grant Kittitas Yakima	20,000 26,720 121,720 102,120	222, 652 274, 500	20,000 26,720 344,372 376,620	Rolling prairie, hilly, grazing. No description. Grazing, arid prairie, and timber.
Total	270,560	497, 152	767, 712	•
Olympia: Chehalis Jefferson King Kitsap Mason Pierce Thurston	192 135 493 40 2,094 331	5, 200	192 135 5, 693 40 2, 094 331 207	Mountainous timbered lands. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. D
Total	3, 492	5,200	8, 692	
Seattle: Clallam. Jefferson. King. San Juan. Skagit. Snohomish.	600 400 3,080 4,160	1,640 20,720 21,600 5,360	4,040 600 21,120 3,080 25,760 5,760	Mountainous and broken; good supply of excellent timber. Rough and broken. Broken and mountainous. Broken, with little timber. Broken, heavily timbered, and mountainous. Do.
Whatcom	2,600	10,880	13, 480	Do.
Total	13,640	60, 200	73,840	
Spokane: Adams. Douglas. Ferry. Lincoln	13, 653 28,778 47, 938	1,500 376,636 4,448	13, 653 1, 500 405, 414 52, 386	Arid lands, valuable for fruit and grain. Arid lands. Farming, grazing, timber, and mineral. Farming and grazing.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Land district and	Area unaj	opropriated a served.	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap-
county.	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.
Spokane—Continued. Okanogan Spokane Stevens. Whitman	A cres. 5, 471 1, 964 146, 656 2, 679	Acres. 114,756 3,094 642,919	A cres. 120, 227 5, 058 789, 575 2, 679	Farming, grazing, and mineral. Do. Mountainous, farming, and mineral. Grazing lands.
TotalVancouver:	$=\frac{247,139}{2,912}$	1,143,353	1, 390, 492 2, 912	Timbered and agricultural.
Cowlitz Cowlitz Klickitat Lewis Pacific Skamania Wahkiakum	11,940 51,601	2,600 2,640 560 2,480	2, 312 14, 540 54, 241 7, 585 1, 621 9, 665	Do. Timbered, agricultural, grazing. Timbered and agricultural. Do. Do. Timbered.
Total	82,600	8,280	90,880	•
Walla Walla: Adams	17, 240 83, 298 37, 780	13, 293	17, 240 96, 591 37, 780	Prairie, farming, and grazing lands. Mountainous, some timber, and prairie. Desert, grazing, some timber, prairie
Columbia Franklin Garfield Klickitat Wallawalla Whitman	14,550 43,401 41,331 18,486 19,729 15,896	152, 279 44, 539	166, 829 43, 401 85, 870 18, 486 19, 729 15, 896	and farming. Mountainous, some timber, and prairie Prairie, grazing lands; no timber. Farming, grazing, and timber. Grazing and farming; some timber. Do. Prairie, farming, and grazing lands.
Total	291,711	210, 111	501,822	
Waterville: Chelan Douglas. Grant Okanogan	14, 360 48, 113 97, 920 135, 682	30,720	14, 360 78, 833 97, 920 174, 094	Mountainous, timber, farming. Do. Prairie, farming, and grazing. Do.
Total	296, 075	69, 132	365, 207	
State total	1,205,217	1,993,428	3, 198, 645	

WISCONSIN.

ausau:	100	100	Court by a le avantage of any des
Adams	120	 120	Scrubby oak openings, sandy.
Ashland	40	 40	Farming and timber lands.
Barron		 80	Level timber lands.
Bayfield	2,280	 2,280	Farming and timber lands.
Buffalo		 240	Broken agricultural lands.
Burnett	1,320	 1,320	Ordinary agricultural lands.
Chippewa		 80	Timber and agricultural lands.
Clark	320	 320	Do.
Douglas	1,360	 1,360	Farming and timbered lands.
Dunn	2010	 240	Timbered, broken agricultural lands.
Eau Claire	160	 160	Agricultural lands.
Florence		 80	Broken timbered lands.
Forest	7.00	 160	Heavily timbered lands.
Jackson	W.O.O.	 760	Agricultural lands.
Juneau	160	 160	Do.
La Crosse	40	40	Do.
Langlade	80	 80	Hard-wood timber.
Lincoln	00.1	 80	Heavily timbered, some swampy.
Marinette.	960	960	Swampy, timbered lands.
Marathon.	40	40	Broken.
Marquette	40	40	Farming.
Monroe	480	 480	Agricultural and grazing.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Land district and county.	Area unaj	opropriated a served	and unre-	Brief description of character of unap	
	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	Brief description of character of unap- propriated and unreserved land.	
Vausau—Continued. Oconto Oneida. Outagamie Polk. Price. Rusk. Sauk. Sawyer. Taylor. Trempealeau. Vilas. Washburn. Wood.	160 480 170 40 560 240 80 320 600	A cres.	$A cres. \\ 40 \\ 860 \\ 40 \\ 160 \\ 480 \\ 170 \\ 40 \\ 560 \\ 240 \\ 80 \\ 320 \\ 600 \\ 40 \\$	Timbered lands. Heavily timbered, part swampy. Swampy. Farming. Timbered lands. Broken, sandy. Timbered, farming, swampy. Timbered lands. Broken lands. Broken lands. Heavily timbered, part swampy. Timbered, agricultural lands. Swampy.	
State total	12,750		12,750		
		WY	OMING.	•	

W IOMING.						
Buffalo: Bighorn	2, 354, 347	28,540	2,382,887	Grazing, mountainous, timber, agricul-		
Converse	11, 200 321, 974 23, 360		$ \begin{array}{c} 11,200 \\ 321,974 \\ 23,360 \\ 1,763,556 \end{array} $	tural. Grazing. Do. Do. Agricultural, grazing, timber, moun-		
Johnson Natrona Sheridan	54, 640 565, 787	18,440	54,640 584,227	tainous. Grazing. Timber, grazing, agricultural, mountainous.		
Weston	268,170		268, 170	Grazing.		
Total	5,363,034	46,980	5,410,014			
Cheyenne: Albany	1,191,912	21,581	1, 213, 493	About one-half county broken, mountainous land. Other half prairie, grazing, and farming lands; farm land		
Carbon	2,868,167	10,701	2,878,868	along streams. Greater portions broken, mountainous land; some timber; agricultural land along streams.		
FremontLaramie	172,765 2,234,401	21,128	. 193, 893 2, 234, 401	Mountainous, arid, timber. Principally prairie and broken grazing lands, with agricultural land along streams which can be irrigated.		
Sweetwater	633, 288		633,288	Mountainous, broken, and alkaline plains.		
Total	7,100,533	53,410	7,153,943			
Douglas: Converse Fremort Natrona	3,258,631 801,777 2,863,879	6,400 20,622 104,716	3,265,031 822,399 2,968,595	Grazing, mountainous, and mineral. Grazing and mountainous. Grazing, mineral, and mountainous.		
Total	6,924,287	131,738	7,056,025			
Evanston: Fremont Sweetwater Uinta	587,355 3,754,058 ·1,744,290	583,337 338,947 611,200	1,170,692 4,093,005 2,355,490	Mountainous. Do. Do.		
Total	6,085,703	1,533,484	7,619,187			

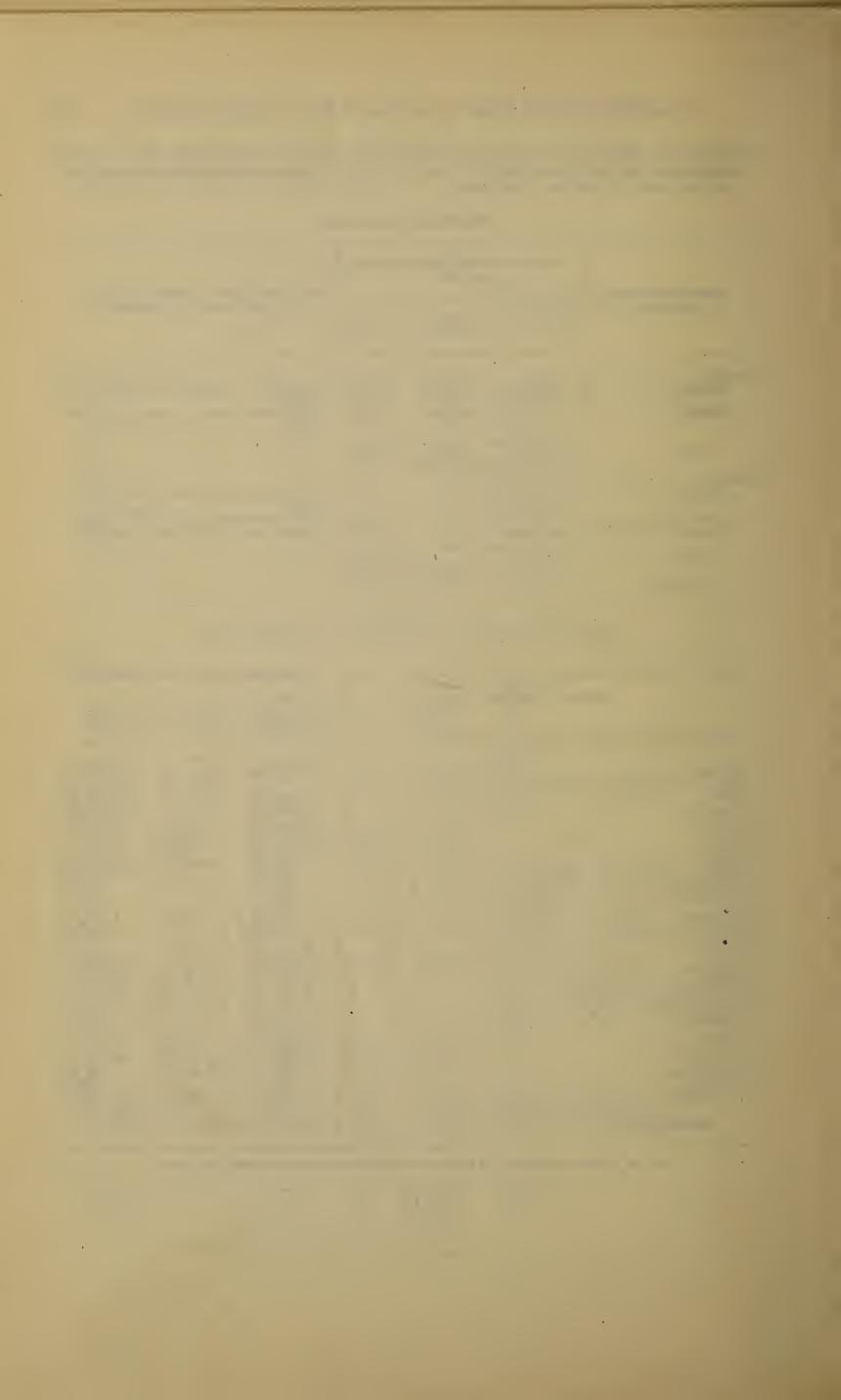
WYOMING—Continued.

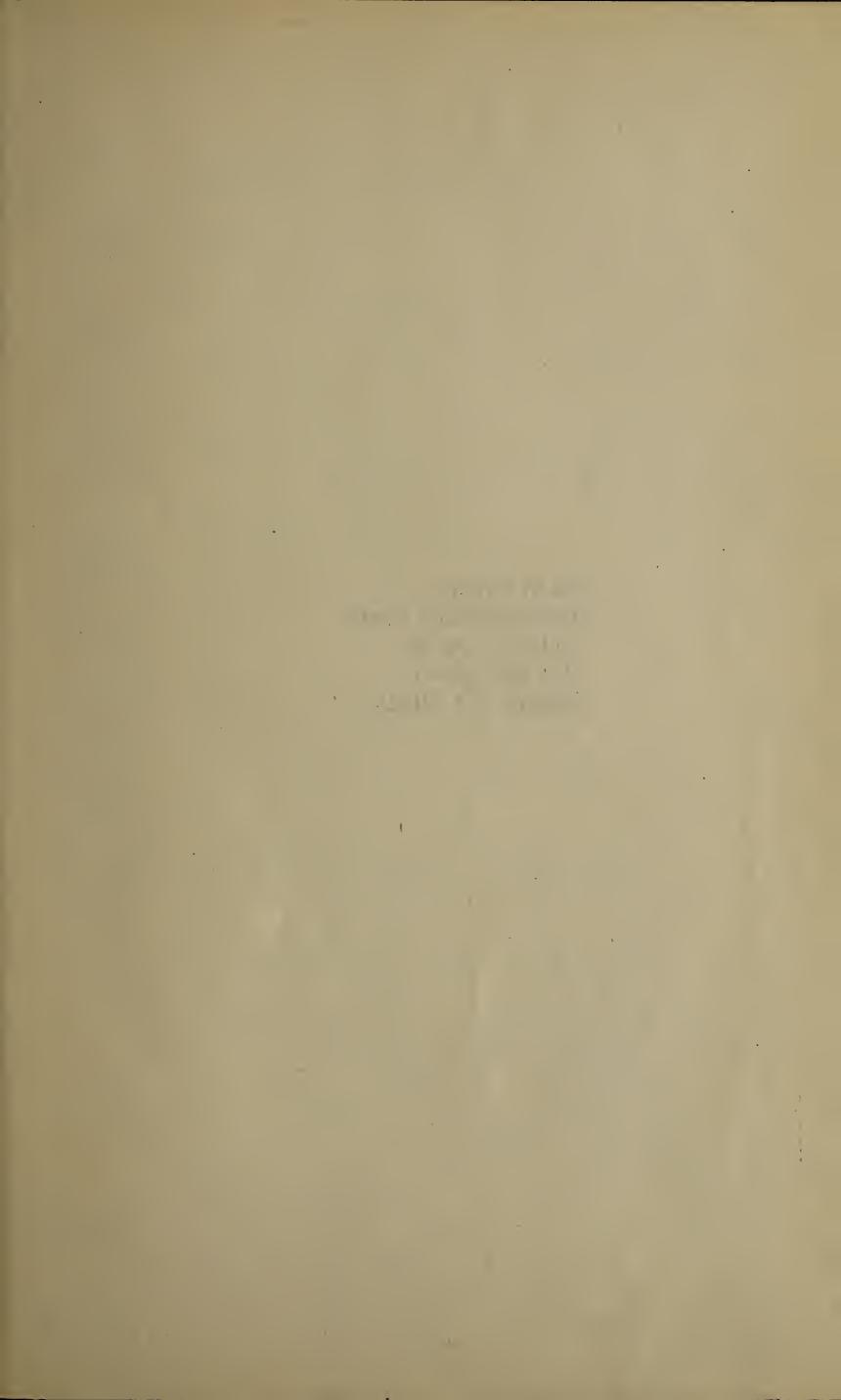
Land district and county.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			Brief description of character of unap-	
	Surveyed.	Unsur- veyed.	Total.	propriated and unreserved land.	
Lander: Bighorn Fremont	Acres. 1,658,593 2,681,076	Acres. 127, 799 37, 203	A cres. 1,786,392 2,718,279	Mountainous, farming, grazing, and timber. Arid, mountainous, grazing, and farm-	
Total	4,339,669	165,002	4,504,671	ing.	
Sundance: Converse Crook Weston	91, 207 1, 737, 567 1, 817, 656		91, 207 1, 737, 567 1, 817, 656	Prairie and grazing lands; good for farming. Semimountainous, with fertile valleys. Timber, grazing, and farming lands.	
Total	3,646,430	1,930,614	3,646,430		

RECAPITULATION BY STATES AND TERRITOTIES.

	Area unappropriated and unreserved.			
State or Territory.	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.	
Alabama. Alaska. Arizona Arkansas California. Colorado Florida Idaho Kansas Louisiana Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska. Nevada New Mexico North Dakota Oklahoma Oregon South Dakota Utah Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	12,733,464 1,098,364 21,314,771 22,164,343 436,036 6,430,665 138,239 88,957 123,038 1,263,955 38,608 12,600 20,385,086 2,341,686 29,931,952 27,038,153 1,844,937 35,687 13,620,130 4,921,121 11,982,148 1,205,217 12,750 33,459,656	Acres. a 368, 016, 038 29, 620, 974 7, 300, 160 2, 551, 704 61, 648 16, 689, 138 187,000 22, 515, 143 26, 768, 919 11, 774, 737 66, 120 4, 605, 564 130, 845 24, 414, 266 1, 993, 428 1, 930, 614	Acres. 106, 220 368, 016, 038 42, 354, 438 1, 098, 364 28, 614, 931 24, 716, 047 497, 684 23, 119, 803 138, 239 88, 957 123, 038 1, 450, 955 38, 608 12, 600 42, 900, 229 2, 341, 686 56, 700, 871 38, 812, 890 1, 911, 057 35, 687 18, 225, 694 5, 051, 966 36, 396, 414 3, 198, 645 12, 750 35, 390, 270	
Grand total	212, 727, 783	518, 626, 298	731, 354, 081	

a The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.





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